The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,596 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th „
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th „
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th „
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd „
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th „
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th „
L SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st „
				TUESDAY
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	25th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th „
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	19th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 25, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 5th Feb.	"VERONA"	3116	600
19th „	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3041	500
19th „	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3664	600
16th „	"ASSAM"	3038	500
* 30th „	"MALWA"	2959	500
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 25th „	"CATHAY"	2983	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London *via* Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.................................Rs. 680.
Second Class................................ „ 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th „
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	31st Jan.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, Jan. 16th, 1886

ANCHOR LINE.
BELGRAVIA FOR LIVERPOOL,
SAILING 6TH MARCH.

THE attention of Passengers is invited to this fine steamer of 5000 and 1000 Horse Power, the largest on the Indian run.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has splendid accommodation for first class passengers only. She is furnished with ample bath rooms, punkahs, &c., and the refrigerating room ensures a full supply of Ice, Fresh Meats, and Milk throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.-P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400	on or about 4th Mar.
S.S. WISTOW HALL	Verrill.	2700	400	on or about 28th „

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,
NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 1st February, at 11 a.m. (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	1886 About
CLAN FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	5th Feb.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST ELECTROPLATED.

OVAL ENTREE OR SIDE DISHES.

In Beaded, Fluted, Gadroom and other patterns. Can form two separate Dishes at pleasure.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 85 each.
„ „ 95 to „ 160 per pair.
„ „ 180 to „ 300 per set of 4.

OVAL ENTREE OR SIDE DISHES WITH WARMERS.

Same as above with the addition of a loose Dish and warmer. Can form four seperate Dishes at pleasure.

From Rs. 95 to Rs. 125 each.
„ „ 185 to „ 250 the pair.
„ „ 360 to „ 500 the set of 4.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES.

In Plain, Beaded, Fluted, Gadroon and other patterns. Complete with Cover, Drainer, Steak and Hot Water Dish.

From Rs. 55 to Rs. 100 each.
„ „ 100 to „ 190 per pair.

REVOLVING LID BREAKFAST DISHES.

With Hot Water Partition, Steak Dish, Fish Drainer, &c.

From Rs. 54 to Rs. 105 each.

ROUND BACON DISHES.

In plain, Fluted and other patterns; may also be used for a Steak, or Fish Dish.

From Rs. 36 to Rs. 50 each.

TRIPARTITE VEGETABLE DISHES.

Without Hot Water Warmer.
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 each.
With ditto ditto.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 100.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PRIZE CUPS.

SILVER and SILVER PLATED PRIZE CUPS, suitable for Shooting, Racing, Golf, Polo, Lawn Tennis, Badminton, Rackets, Athletic and Regimental Sports, &c., &c.

TANKARD SHAPE,
Plain, with or without covers,
From Rs. 10 to 35 each.

TANKARD SHAPE,
Engraved, with or without covers.
From Rs. 10-8 to 40 each.

GOBLET SHAPE,
Plain or Engraved, gilt inside &c.
From Rs. 25 to 60 each.

TWO HANDLED GOBLETS,
Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 31-8 to 115 each.

TWO HANDLED CUPS,
With or without covers, gilt inside, richly engraved and chased, &c., &c.
From Rs. 50 to 120 each.

STERLING SILVER CUPS,
In a variety of designs,
From Rs. 100 to 250 each.

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS.
Set of Cups fitting one inside the other.
From Rs. 22-8 to 30 per set.

ARMY CUPS, WITH SPIRIT FLASK.
In which the Flask fits inside the Cup. Complete, in strong leather sling case.
From Rs. 24 to 30 each.

BRITISH OAK AND E. P. GOBLETS.
From Rs. 10 to 24 each.

BRITISH OAK AND E. P. TANKARDS.
From Rs. 18 to 24 each.

BRITISH OAK AND E. P. LOVING CUPS
From Rs. 45 to 60 each,
&c., &c.,

CLARET JUGS,
CLARET CUP JUGS,
BISCUIT BOXES,
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES,
In great variety

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OIL MILL FOR SALE.

ONE ROSE DOWNS and THOMPSON'S OIL MILL with crushing mill, steam kettle, and stones, with iron bed, hooks, valves &c., complete. Cylinder and Ram in perfect order, to work by hydraulic pressure. Apply to

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Bombay.

ESTATE.

ANY persons having claims against the Estate of the late Surgeon Major HENRY ALFRED LEWIS, I.M.D. are requested to communicate with the undersigned. No claims will be entertained after the 28th February, 1886.

F. B. BOONE, Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Belgaum, 25th January, 1886.

WANTED, for service under the BROACH DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD—

One Sub-Overseer on.......Rs. 70 by 20 Batta.
One do. do.......„ 60 by 20 „
One do. do.......„ 45 by 20 „

Applicants must have passed the Public Works Department Examination for Sub-Overseers, and must not be over 30 years of age. All appointments will be probationary for one year.

Applications with certificates to be sent to

THE PRESIDENT,
District Local Board, Broach,

before 31st January, 1886.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector and President,
District Local Board, Broach.

Broach, 7th January, 1886.

TREACHERS "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped Label, with a Caution Label on the reverse, and Phœnix Trade Mark on both Labels, as well as on the Cork and the Metallic Capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET,"
"TREACHER'S WHISKY,
"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,"
"HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY
CASH, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, ENGRAVERS, ETC.
No. 6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

LADIES' Hoop Rings set with precious stones.
Single-diamond and Gispy Rings.
Engagement, Keeper and Wedding Rings.
Diamond, and Pearl Ear Studs.
Necklets and Crosses (Plain and Jewelled.)
Gold Albert Chains and Gold
Charms for the watch-chain.
Gold Lockets, plain and jewelled.
Gold Lockets and Charms for the watch-chain.
Bracelets (plain and jewelled).
GENTLEMEN'S Diamond Gispy Ring.
Single-diamond, Signet, and Band Rings.
Scarf Rings and Breast Pins (plain and jewelled).
Gold Albert Chains.
Any Pattern of Chain or Necklet made order in the best style.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

IS supplied to order, and, for the convenience of TRAVELLERS, from an extensive stock ready for immediate use.

Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and we guarantee to supply CLOTHING of HIGH-CLASS STYLE, FIT, FINISH, &c.

ALL the SEASON'S NOVELTIES, specially selected by our Mr. ASQUITH, are now to hand. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE respectfully invite applications for PATTERNS, which will be sent POST-FREE with ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST.

Reliable instructions for self-measurement, introduced by ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE enable them to conduct an extensive business throughout India by correspondence only. GENTLEMEN desirous of obtaining fashionable, suitable, and satisfactory CLOTHING can rely upon ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE'S "SELF-MEASUREMENT RULES" with every confidence.

N. B.—On all Orders exceeding Rs. 20 sent per V. P. P. a special discount is allowed of 10 per cent. as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHIERS,
BOMBAY.

CONFECTIONERY.
ALLAHABAD, (BUNCOMBE & Co.)

Lemon Star Rock.
Lemon Barley Sugar.
Accidulated Lemon Drops.
Almond Hard Bake.
Almond Toffee.
Strawberry Drops.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Chocolate Cream.
Chocolate Nougats.
Burnt Almonds.
Chocolate Noels.
Sugared Almonds.
Conversation Lozenges.
Vegetable Dragees.
Chocolate Drops.
Pralines.
Chocolate Menier.
French Mixtures.
Scotch do.
Jujubes.
Assorted Drops.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Re. 1-12 per lb.

Greengages.
Cherries.
Pears.
Strawberries.
Apricots.
Knots and Brochettes.

DRY FRUITS.

French Prunes for Dessert.
Turkey Figs.
Almonds, Currants.
French Prunes for Stewing.
Muscatelle Raisins.
Pistachio Nuts.

W. J. ESSAI,
CONFISERIE DE PARIS.
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!! CLEARANCE SALE!!!
CELEBRATED GERMAN TINNED PROVISION.

	Per Large Tin. Rs. As.	Per Small Tin. Rs. As.
Truffled Liver Sausage	1 0	0 8
Meat Sausage	1 0	0 8
Brain Sausage	1 0	0 8
White Pickled Cabbage	1 0	0 8
Spinach in Water	1 0	0 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	1 0	0 10
Young Peas in Water	1 0	0 10
Young French Beans in Water	0 12	0 8
Young Feltow Carrots in Water	0 12	0 8
Asparagus, whole in Water	2 0	1 0
Young Green Peas, finest	—	0 10
Peas for Soup in Water	—	0 8
Celery in Water	—	0 8
Small Sausages, roasted	—	1 4
Small Sausages, smoked	—	1 4
Young Carrots in Water	—	0 10
Young Cut Beans in Water	—	0 8

	Per Large Tin. Rs. As.	Per Small Tin. Rs. As.
White Cabbage in Butter	0 12	0 8
Red Pickled Cabbage	1 0	0 10
Beet-Root in Vinegar	0 12	0 8
Young Carrots in Water	—	0 8
Chicken Paste	—	1 1
Tongue Paste	—	1 1
Veal Paste	—	0 12
Hare Paste	—	1 4
Goose Liver Paste	—	0 10
French Beans in Water	—	0 10
Young Feltow Turnips in Water	—	0 12
Brussels Sprouts, stewed	—	1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	—	1 4
Spinach in Water	—	0 12
Sorrel in Wine	—	1 0
Mixed Vegetables	—	1 4

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY. AND EAST-STREET, POONA.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order.........Rs. 500.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44.........Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order.........Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12.........Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order.........Rs. 260.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments.........Rs. 288.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to announce the arrival of NEW and CHOICE GOODS in all DEPARTMENTS for SEASON 1885-1886 and respectfully invite an early inspection.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS.
"AS NOW WORN." "CORRECT TASTE." "Superior Finish."

	Rs.
THIN BLACK WEST OF ENGLAND Broad Cloth	from 75
DITTO ditto ditto lined Rich Silk	85
A SPECIALITY.—The lightest cloth made, Fine Black Indiana	100
THE NEW TEMPLE, LYTTON, and RICHELEAU Invisible Twilled Cloths, Thin and Elastic, with little Gloss, lined Rich Satin throughout, "The latest introductions"	100 to 150
Dewproof Overcoats—"Extra Light," to cover Suit.	from 36

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

LIQUEURS, &c.

		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White		54 0	56 0
Chartreuse, green, per bottle	8 0	...	...
Do. yellow „	6 12	...	...
Benedictine from the Monastery		65 0	68 0
Maraschino de Zara, best		56 0	
Kümmell, finest Riga		39 8	...
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen		42 0	44 0
Orange Bitters, best		28 0	...
Vermouth		21 0	...
Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.		...	29 8
Lime-Juice Cordial		14 0	..

BEER.

	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	4 2
Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	4 2
German Pilsener Beer	5 8	4 0

CIDER, ETC.

	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...
Minerva Mineral Water	4 4	2 8

COGNAC IN JARS.

	CREDIT. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
Cognac * * * * Very superior Old Pale	16 0
„ * * * Superior Old Pale	14 0
„ * * Fine Old, very soft	12 0
„ * Capital Peg,	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping ... 9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. ... 1 gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do. ... 2 „ „ 3 0 „
Do. do. do. ... 4 „ „ 4 0 „

Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CREDIT.			
	4 Gls. Per Jar.	13½ Gals. Octve	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask.	54 Gals Hhd.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
MANZANILLA.	42 0	130 0	248 0	485 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
St. Estephe	249 0
Medoc	190 0

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only,

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager.. Mr FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY.
Production at an enormous expense of the celebrated Comedy Drama
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT.
WITH MAGNIFICENT EFFECT
COME AND SEE
THE GRAND RAILWAY SCENE.
COME AND SEE
THE NEW YORK PIER
with Immense Panoramic effects,
VIEW OF JERSEY CITY
AND THE RIVER SHIPPING BY STARLIGHT
GRAND MOVING WATER.

The Performance will commence with the celebrated Comedy Drama in 4 acts, entitled,
UNDER THE GAS LIGHT.

Ray Trafford	Mr C Vane.
Snorkey	,, J Devon.
Byke	,, Geo Anderson.
Edward Himlet	,, H Cleveland.
Justice Bowling	,, F Jones.
Bermudas	,, D C Smith.
Peanuts	Master Harold.
Policeman 999	Mr Walters.
Signal Man	,, Sullivan
Peter Rich	,, Antonie.
Laura Courtland	Miss Louise Crawford.
Pearl Courtland	,, L Vernon.
Peachbloss	,, Emma Markham.
Old Judas	Mrs Geo Norville.
Mrs Van Dam	Miss May Anderson.
Miss Earlie	,, Minnie Hinson.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY & INCIDENTS.
SCENE NEW YORK

ACT 1ST—BETROTHED AND DISCARDED.
The story of a New Year's Night. Delmonico's Ball Room. The beautiful Wolves of Society.

ACT 2ND—WHERE THE POOR LIVE?
A new Phrase of Paternal love. The Police Court; Justice for everybody. River by Starlight. How the lost tribes spend their evenings.

ACT 3RD—THE IRON PILLOW.
Garden at Long Branch. Latest Fashionable arrivals at a popular Watering Place. The Station Shed by Shrewsbury Bend.
THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN.

ACT 4TH—DREAMING AND WALKING.
How a Beauty went to sleep and how the Dawn came for the Fugitive.

Reserved Tickets at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

SATURDAY, 6TH FEB.
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera,
MIKADO.

TO LET with immediate posession, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell. It has a very charming garden. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

PARLI HILL, near Bandora a few Building allotments beautifully situated WILL BE SOLD for cash or monthly payments upon Building Society terms or let on lease with option of purchase, advances made for Building if desired. Apply on the Estate, or to Messrs. CHALK & WALKER, Solicitors, Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of HIRACHAND LAKMICHAND and LAKMICHAND KHIMJI, lately trading under the name, style and firm of HIRACHAND LAKMICHAND, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANJI CARA and MANJI MULJI, the Petitioning Creditors and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the twenty fourth day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by counsel and show cause if any they have, why the order made in this matter on the eleventh day of January Instant (whereby it was ordered under section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act, that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, and that they the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said eleventh day of January file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in schedule C. to the said Act annexed) should not be revoked or set aside. Dated this 27th day of January 1886.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 29th day of January 1886.

JUST ON HAND,
T. ROEDERER AND CO.'S
GOLD TOP CHAMPAIGNE.

IS well-known for its purity, delicacy of flavour and full effervescence. Is strongly recommended, and will not fail to satisfy all consumers of beverage of this class.

Per dozen quarts, Rs. 57.
ALSO.
CRYSTAL CHAMPAIGNE.
FROM THE ABOVE MANUFACTURERS.
NEVER IMPORTED BEFORE.
IS OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY, PURITY, AND BOQUET, AND IS A REAL HIGH CLASS WINE.
Per dozen quarts, Rs. 80.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CLARET, CLARET, CLARET-
A PURE and MEDOC GENUINE WINE much approved and in general demand.
Per dozen quarts, Rs. 13.

ALBAN WHISKY.
UPON trial it is proved a pure malt spirit free from Frisel oil generally found in other whiskies.
Per doz. Rs. 24.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1886, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises by order of the owners the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Banajee Agiary-lane or Nanabhoy Cross-lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 78 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 196, New No. 5054, old Survey Nos. 1239 and 1240, and New Survey No. 9374, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 2 and New No. 14, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Dorabjee Jeewanjee Mistry, on or towards the west by the house of Maneckjee Rustomjee Vajifdar, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Banajee Agiary-lane or Nanabhoy Cross-lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Veadors' Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1886.

THE PROPRIETOR of the ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON begs most respectfully to inform his customers that he has engaged two experienced Hair Dressers from the Academy of London and Paris and earnestly solicits their kind patronage. Perfumery and Toilet requisites from the best manufacturers may also be had No. 42, Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY.,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

UNDER ORDERS of the HIGH COURT, N.-W. P., SALE of the MARKHAM GRANT ESTATE has been POSTPONED till the 20th day of February, 1886, and that there is a reserve price of Rs. 100,000 thereon.

B. MATTHIAS,
Clerk of Court.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, have now on hand a large assortment of Floor Cloth of the newest designs.
For samples apply to the AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS—CAWNPORE.

ELGIN MILLS' TENTS.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HILL, Swiss Cottage and Bechoba Tents. Cabul Servants and Lascar Pals. To prevent delay and disappointment—all orders should be placed as early as possible.

Apply to the AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS—CAWNPORE.

THE s.s. "SUNBEAM" has arrived from London and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

All the claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. After removal from the landing-shed the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer: otherwise none will be admitted.

For the United Merchants Company, Limited,
F. D. PANDAY & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, Jan. 29, 1886. s. s. Sunbeam

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED two experienced PROOF-EXAMINERS. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—A few good Newspaper hands. Good salary given to experienced men. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a few PIE SORTERS and DISTRIBUTORS. Apply as above.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, Matheson's Irish Sausages, Stewing Prunes, Chicago Ox Tongues.—W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, a Bay HORSE, the property of the late Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, a handsome Chestnut ARAB HORSE, goes well in saddle and harness.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

THE sale of Mr. H. Mirza Abasskhan's valuable furniture, large chandeliers, Victoria, Phaeton, Horse, Plants, &c., at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, &c., to-day at 1 p. m.

NEW ATTRACTION.—Come and see our new Branch at the extensive premises in No. 6 Hornby-Row, Fort, New Goods, New Novelties, Cheap Prices—SHROFF BROTHERS.

O MAMA, nothing could be more enjoyable within a glass of best Ices only to be had at the Vienna Confectioner. Also Wines, Spirits and Pastry of the best quality at 2, church-gate-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Pistachio and Strawberry Cream. Rose-water Ice. Ham and Cheese ans 12 per lb, Dolls. Toys, Leather Goods, Stationery, Jewellery, Cutlery, &c. MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, from Rs. 50, plain and richly engraved. Gent's watches—in Gold, Silver and metal cases with five years' guarantee from Rs. 15, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED immediately an experienced Native Clerk to take charge of an Office in Bombay. Must be well acquainted with Stores, Bazaar, Bunder and Railway Work in Bombay. Salary liberal. Apply giving address, experience, and copies of certificates, or references, to X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED. Scarlet and Blue Military Serge Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA Jackeria musjid.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies Own material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c., suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO BE LET, a spacious two-storeyed House at Lower Colaba, suitable for European or Parsi family. Apply to Maneckji Nowroji Mistry, 108, lower Colaba.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

LADY WORK TABLES.—A neat Ornament for a Drawing-room, and useful Companion. Makes a good Xmas Gift. Price, Rs. 20.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

HAVE a trial of diseases of horses as Farcy, Bursati, Lameness, &c., at Byculla Veterinary Stables, by M. GOSLA, and also every kind of Shoeing done, opposite Kemp and Co.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours. 39min. 5secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 26?. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, a bay Stud-bred mare good-looking, eight years old, has been ridden on parade for a year and a half as an infantry officer's charger, apply to the Adjutant, Marine Battalion.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY of securing an established business. The proprietor of a flourishing and lucrative business, worth Rs. 50,000 is desirous of disposing of it before leaving for foreign parts. Apply to D. D., care of this office.

TUESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1886, Grand evening Concert in the Town Hall under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Reay, in aid of Funds of THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE. Particulars hereafter. Reserved Seats Rs. 3, may be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

SCOTCHMAN, married, sober, with thorough knowledge of Phonography, Book-keeping, Accounts and Correspondence, well-acquainted with Counting-House Routine, desires situation. First Class Testimonials, Copies of which will be forwarded on demand. Please apply stating salary and nature of employment to D. care of *Bombay Gazette.*

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 18 as. per lb.; BACON, 12 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

SURVEYORS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Mysore extension S. M. Railway, a few EXPERIENCED SURVEYORS. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to the Superintending Engineer Southern Mahratta Railway, Napier Hotel, Poona.

Poona, 27th January, 1886.

NOTICE.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries, where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c address

THE PROPRIETRESS,
Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries.

TO BE LET, from about May next, a very desirable furnished upper-storied BUNGALOW on "THE RIDGE" Malabar Hill, for about seven months, for rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from about May next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, admirably adapted for two families or for a Chummery. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

FERNANDES & Co.
FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London,
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 32,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

NOTICE.

WANTED, by a NATIVE PRINCE in CENTRAL INDIA, COUPLES of DOMESTIC ANIMALS such as fowl, sheep, and cattle of the different countries of the world for his museum. Any Mercantile or Shipping Company in Bombay willing to supply them should apply to A. B., care of the Post Master, Indore Camp, stating time and cost per couple including delivery at Indore Station.

Any Gentleman having the couples of these animals for sale may apply to the above address.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1885.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To appoint an Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th January 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of the WEAVING, REELING, BALING, BUNDLING and ENGINE-HOUSE at the E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

Tenders will be received on or before TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1886, next, at one o'clock p. m., at the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Forms of Tender can be had on application to undersigned on payment of one rupee.

For further information, plan, &c., apply to Mr. BABAJEE GOPALL, Surveyor and Builder.

A deposit of Rs. 500 will have to be lodged with tender. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1886.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM HAMILTON, late Permanent Way Inspector, Sind Pishin State Railway.
GEORGE BRADY, late Honorary Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent.
J. L. COLLINS, late Accountant, Indus Valley State Railway.
WILLIAM McAULEY, late Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.
THOMAS BRADY, late Inspector, Southern Mahratta Railway.
JOHN GLENDARVIN WINSTONE, late Surgeon, Bombay.
Mrs. CATHARINA DE CRUZ E BARRETTO, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th January, 1886.

FAST DYED KHAKI.
E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR
LEEMANN AND GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI,

HAVE received new and complete stock of the following materials, viz:—
DRILLS, in various qualities and shades.
COTTON SERGES, do. do.
WOOLLEN SERGES in Khaki, Blue and Chocolate.
SCARLET SERGES, for Officers and Privates.
TURBAN CLOTH, for Helmets and Native Pugrees.
LINEN CANVASS, for Havre-sacks, Tents, &c.
CORDS (Woollen and Cotton), very suitable for Riding Breeches.
LEG-BANDAGES, in Cotton.
LEG-BANDAGES (Woollen), in Khaki and Blue.
SEWING COTTON, in different numbers.

All the above material is warranted fast against Soap, Soda, Sun-light, Air and Perspiration. Samples and Price-Current on application.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY
AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA)
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25	0
Do. do., 2nd quality	20	0
NIGGER WIGS.		
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7	0
NIGGER BONES.		
Per set	2	9
Ditto Ebony	2	8
A substitude for Bones, the Distinct	0	8
TAMBOURINES. WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.		
14 inches in diameter	12	0
12 ,, ,,	9	0
11 ,, ,,	6	0
9 ,, ,, with tacked head	3	0
9 ,, ,, electro-plated metal hoop	10	0
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Ebony, per set	2	8
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Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12	0
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At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22	0
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Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120	0
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Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35	0
Violin Strings, per set	1	8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and	45	0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16	0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6	0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to	20	0
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A large assortment, each Re. 0-12, 1, 1-4 and	1	8
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ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.		
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C, three Octaves:—		
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Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40	0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0
Mahogany Concertina 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0
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Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co.	100	0
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Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	..	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	..	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	..	,, 21 8
Berncasteler-Kesenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
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Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	..
Chateau Li Roc St Estephe	,, 21 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	..
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Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { M. & Saann }	,, 24 0	
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Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
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Chambertin	,, 26 0	
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Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	..
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Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
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Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from	lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 11

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		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
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From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	,, 1 4	,, 0
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, ..
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	,, 0 12
French Bean	...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	..	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	..	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	..	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	..	,, 1 12

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No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

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MENIST'S BINOCULARS and FIELD-GLASSES, German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, Rs. 60; German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens to draw large object glasses, Rs. 70. Field-glass, larger size, Rs. 80. Each in brown leather sling cases with strap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
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PIANOS { A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
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SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

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OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Reception at Government House.
Volunteer Rifle Association, Annual Meeting.
Gaiety Theatre, "Under the Gas-light, 9 p. m.
Band of G.I.P.R. Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-15 p.m.
Band of B. B. & C. I. R. Volunteers, Mechanic's Institute, Parel, 4-30 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th :—Scindia (s), from Calcutta ; Java (s), Busreh ; and Sunbeam (s), London.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Euphrates (s), K. Coasts and Kurrachee ; Merton Hall (s), Kurrachee ; and Mirzapore (s), London, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Sara and Bellarina entered the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Inchborva left it yesterday.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic for the week ending 16th instant was 39,874 maunds, and in money Rs. 7,537.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. "Elektras" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.

Carriage Accident.—Bhicabai, a Parsee woman aged about 45 years, had her forearm fractured on Thursday, by falling out of a *reklah*. The injured woman refused to go to Hospital.

Accidental Burns.—James Toland, storekeeper of the s. s. Lord O'Neil, on Thursday afternoon got severely burnt about his right leg and right arm by his clothes accidentally catching fire in the store-room of the vessel. He was removed to the European General Hospital.

Maclean's Guide to Bombay.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the eleventh edition of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." This useful publication has been carefully revised, and contains photographs of three of the powerful Chiefs of Kattywar.—*Sind Gazette.*

A Missing Prow.—Mr. J. Foley. contractor for landing coals, went on board the Police Hulk on Thursday evening and reported that Prow No. 4,300, laden with 21 tons of coal valued at Rs. 2500, has been missing since 4 p. m. of the 26th instant. She had a crew of five men on board.

Gaiety Theatre.—At the Gaiety Theatre to night Mr. Framjee Mehta will produce "Under the Gaslight," a melodrama which always wins the favour of lovers of the sensational. Extensive scenic preparations have been made, and as the company is now in admirable working order a very successful presentation of the play may be expected.

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Victoria Gardens at 5-15 p. m.

March	Wait till the clouds roll by	Peacock.
Overture	Gustavus	Auber.
Quadrilles	Le Palais de Industrie	Croisse.
Selection	Gemmy di Vergy	Donizetti.
Valse	My thoughts	
Galop	Jougleur	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, at 4-30 p. m.

Quadrille	Fiedermans	Strauss.
Valse	The Colonel	Winterbottom.
Overture	Romilda E Caistanze	Meyrbur.
Cavatina 1st Act	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Valse	Manais	Waldtenfel.
Galop	Wrider Wind	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Bitten by a Horse.—As Col. Newport's carriage was leaving Mr. Justice Jardine's bungalow on Malabar Hill, on Thursday afternoon, the horses took fright and one of them jumped over the pole. While some servants and others were rendering asistance, the horse bit Mr. Carroll's horsekeeper very severely on the left arm. The man was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present under treatment.

Lost Property.—Mr. Stewart, conservator of forests, residing in a tent on the Wellington Reclamation, on Thursday reported to the Police having dropped out of a Victoria somewhere between Apollo-street and Mody Bunder a brown fur cape lined with brown satin, valued at Rs. 30. Achoo Goolam Hoosain reported on the same day the loss of a small bag containing twenty gold sovereigns, which he had forgetfully left at one of the bunders.

A counterfeit coiner.—Dawoodbhoy Chandbhoy, a Mussalman Hakim, was committed to stand his trial at the next sessions by Mr. Cooper yesterday, on a charge of having in his possession materials for the purpose of counterfeiting coin, of tendering a counterfeit coin, knowing it was counterfeit, and lastly, of tendering a counterfeit Queen's coin. The facts of this have been reported. The accused, who appeared to have a flourishing practice, stoutly denied being guilty, and averred the charges were false ones and got up against him. He reserved his defence for the High Court.

A night ranger.—Abdool Hoosain Tyebjee, a Borah lad, about 18 years of age, at about half-past 11 o'clock on Thursday night climbed up the back of a house situated in Dabboo Street, and stole the purse of Hyder Habay out of his jacket pocket. He then possessed himself of the skull cap of Ahmed Ali, but in leaving the room accidentally knocked against another of the inmates, who raised an alarm. The accused was pursued and arrested as he was making his exit through the gully at the back of the house. The accused had lately come out of jail. He was detained in custody for further inquiries.

Cheating.—Heeroo Bagia, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having on the 20th instant cheated Boodajee Moonajee, by dishonestly inducing him to deliver up a silver waist chain valued at Rs. 20, in a lieu of a brass wristlet, which accused represented to be a gold article of the value of Rs. 500. The accused is one of a gang of ingenious sharpers who drop brass articles on the public thoroughfare. On picking them up they offer them for sale to a witness, pretending that they are genuine gold articles. The accused, on admitting eight previous convictions, was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

Maclean's Guide to Bombay.—We have received a copy of this very useful publication. Within a comparatively small compass and in a handy form is contained a large amount of interesting and valuable information respecting the city and island of Bombay. For strangers coming to the capital of the Western Presidency, and anxious to see the city intelligently, we know of no more serviceable guide than Maclean's hand-book. The utility of the work is considerably increased by the accompanying maps, whilst its attractiveness is not a little enhanced by the highly finished photos of three of the more distinguished Native Rulers of Kattywar which have been inserted.—*Catholic Examiner.*

Death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata.—In the death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, a wealthy merchant of Bombay, the Parsee community loses one of its prominent members and well-wishers. Many years ago, Mr. Nusserwanjee made a fortune as a Commissariat contractor. Since his retirement from business, he started the Nagpore Spinning and Weaving Mills, of which his firm are the agents and chief proprietors. He built a Tower of Silence at Nowsaree, which Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of Bombay, went specially to inspect before the performance of the inaugurate ceremony. Mr. Tata also built a fire-temple at Bandora, which has afforded great facilities to the Zoroastrian residents for the performance of their religious ceremonies. For some months past Mr. Tata had been residing at Nowsaree, his birthplace, for the benefit of his health, and died there yesterday morning.

Tea-Meeting at the Grant Road Church.—A tea-meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday evening to aid the funds for building a Methodist Church in Mazagon. A Church in Mazagon is a want which has long been felt by the large number of Methodists living there, as for a very long time services and prayer-meetings have been held in the residences of members of the M. E. Church placed at the disposal of their brethren. Admission to the tea-meeting was by ticket. The fact that several ministers, who are in Bombay attending the conference, were to address the meeting attracted a very large attendance. The limited space of the plain and modest Church at Grant Road was crammed to its fullest extent, and there is no doubt that the proceeds from the sale of tickets of admission will be a large and acceptable addition to the slender funds of the Church. Dr. Thoburn, of Calcutta, presided during the evening, and the addresses of the various ministers were very interesting and listened to with great attention. Tea and cake were taken round, and hymns were sung during the course of the evening. The meeting closed with prayer.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, sailed yesterday for London with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.

Mr. R. H. Wilson.

For Suez.

Mr. Anderson.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE AFFRAY AT COLABA.

John Bolad, a gunner, 9-1. Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, appeared before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court yesterday in answer to a summons charging him with having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Thomas Cassidy, a gunner 1-1, Scottish Division.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, who conducted the prosecution, in opening the case said it appeared that the Royal Artillery Battery at Colaba was composed of two half batteries, the 1st Battery, 1st Brigade and the 9th Battery, 1st Brigade; Scottish Division. The 1-1, Scottish, composing the headquarters, had recently arrived from Malta and been stationed at Colaba. Each of these batteries had a pet dog, and on Christmas Day these fought with each other. Cassidy went to the verandah of the barracks, and being more or less in drink, he quarrelled with two or three soldiers whom he met there and belonging to the 9-1, Scottish. The deceased was knocked down and was kicked. Having been injured about the head and bleeding he was assisted to the hospital, where he died next day. Cassidy had said he was kicked and Dr. Potter, who had made a *post mortem* examination, would say, he died from internal injuries which must have been occasioned by great force. The jury brought in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against some person or persons to them unknown, as it did not appear clearly to them who it was that had kicked the deceased.

Mr. Little called the following witnesses.

Henry Caister, battery Sergeant Major, 1-1, Scottish Division, R. A., stationed at Colaba, said he arrived in Bombay from Malta with the headquarters of the battery. He was present at the inquest held on the body of gunner Thomas Cassidy on the 27th December last. He belonged to witness's battery. Gunners Conem and Boyd of the same battery came with the headquarters from Malta. The accused belonged to the detachment of the 9-1, Scot. Divn., which had been left behind at Colaba to join witness's battery. The headquarters' battery brought a pet dog with them named Dick. Cassiday bore a good character. At about 3 p.m. on Christmas Day witness was in the R. A. Sergeant's mess at Colaba, when he was called to see Cassidy, who was standing in the verandah of No. 1 barracks, and several gunners were around him. Cassidy had two wounds, one on the back of his head, the other over his right eye. As the deceased was able to stand witness thought it advisable to send him at once to hospital without waiting for a dooly. Witness did not speak to him, as he was apparently just recovering consciousness, and was not able to account for his wounds. There were two pools of blood, one near some steps and the other half way up the verandah, which was 10 or 12 feet wide, and had a plinth about 6 feet from the ground. Witness did not notice whether the deceased smelt of liquor. He walked without assistance to the hospital.

Cross-examined by Boland, the witness said he could not swear if he saw him at all when he was called to see Cassidy. When going through the barracks witness could not swear having seen accused lying on his bed.

William Conem, a gunner in the 1-1, Scottish Divn. said he knew Cassidy. Deceased used to stop in the next room in which he lived in the first bungalow. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, Christmas Day, witness was in his room talking to the deceased. He heard a noise on the verandah of dogs quarreling. He ran out and found the dog of his battery brought from Malta fighting with another. There were two or three gunners there, and they separated the dogs. The dog brought from Malta jumped off the verandah and followed the other to the next, No. 2, bungalow. Dick caught the other dog before it got to the step and started fighting again. Witness got hold of Dick, and somebody else laid hold of the other and kept them apart. Witness carried Dick away, and went back to No. 2 bungalow. There he saw Cassidy lying on his back on the verandah and bleeding from the back of his head and right eye. Witness knelt beside him said, 'who has been doing this to you.' Deceased did not answer, but groaned. Witness washed Cassidy's face with some water which had been brought. On the way to the hospital, witness again asked, repeating his question of how he came by his hurts. Cassidy said 'they kicked me.' Witness asked who had done so but received no reply. When he first saw deceased lying on the verandah there where about four persons aronnd him, he could not say who they were. The hospital was about 600 yds. from No. 2 bungalow, and Cassidy walked the greater part of the way. He refused to let any one assist him till he got close to the hospital, when the gunners helped him. Cassidy appeared to be in his senses. The only time he spoke on the way was when he answered witness's question. Cassidy had had some drink, but he appeared to witness to be sober. The witness also had some drink, a little more than usual. Cassidy was unconscious and lying parallel to the steps.

Cross-examined, witness said Cassidy was not at all irritable as far as he knew, when his room.

The witness, after giving his evidence, grew very pale and nearly fainted. This was owing to the heat of the room.

Dr. Potter was next examined. He said he had examined the body of Thomas Cassidy. He found *post mortem* discoloration had set in. It was sufficient to mask any signs of contused wounds. In his opinion, the cause of death was abdominal peritonitis. The wounds on the head had nothing to do with the cause of death. The peritonitis could have been caused by direct injury to the region of the abdomen. Witness could not say whether in Cassidy's case the peritonitis was due to external violence or any other causes. If it had been caused by external violence the external signs were masked by the *post-mortem* discoloration. If could have been caused by a kick in the abdomen. Excessive drinking would render it more likely for peritonitis to occur.

Edward Henry Boyd corroborated the above witness.

John Walker, a gunner in the 1-1, Scot., R. A., said he was in the verandah of No. 2 barracks after dinner. He saw Cassidy and the accused standing at the top of the centre steps of the verandah. Witness went up to them to see what they were talking about. They were saying something about a dog-fight, which happened in No. 1 barracks. Cassidy said that the men who were left behind were a lot of —and no good, and he was ready to take his own part either with men or dogs. The accused told Cassidy to go away as he did not want any bother. As he was coming away, the deceased made a blow at him. The accused struck him back somewhere on the face. After Cassidy was struck he fell down with his head on the edge of the steps. Gunner Ryan put his hand on the accused, and told him to go into his room, and have no more bother. Boland went into the room. Witness and another lifted Cassidy out of the sun, and laid him down in the verandah in the shade. Cassidy was the worst for liquor before he struck the blow. He seemed to be put about, by the dogs fighting. The accused was the worse for liquor also, he, however, did not seem to be put about. Witness was sober, but Ryan was drunk. Witness could not say if Cassidy hit the accused by the blow he aimed at him. After this witness the case was adjourned to Monday.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Hindoo widow named Bhajoo, aged about 21 years, and her sister named Anpoorna, aged 30 years, both residents of Revabanda, in the Kolaba Collectorate, were brought up on remand and charged yesterday by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, Superintendent of the Bombay Detective Police, with murder by causing the death of a new born male child on the 11th inst., and also with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence.

Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Shapoorjee Sanjana, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

Before the case was gone into the Magistrate, on the application of Mr. Little said, he would tender Anpoorna, the second accused, a free pardon on her making a true and complete disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within her knowledge relating to this charge.

Anpoorna in her confession stated, that she was the wife of Moreshvar Balal, and lives with her husband in a house in Kutherally Lane, near Thakordwar. About three months ago her sister came to Bombay from Nagpore and put up with her in her house. On the morning of the 11th instant, Bhagoo asked her for two pieces of red rags which she gave to her. Shortly after she gave birth to a male child, which was alive. There were in the room only herself and Bhagoo present and no one else. Bhagoo, in her presence strangled the child by the throat, tied it up in the two red rags and placed it by the side of her pillow. In the evening, after lamp-light, Chintoo Gopal, her father, went into Bhagoo's room, when Bhagoo asked him to take the bundle away and dispose of it. Anpoorna did not know what transpired afterwards.

Chintoo Gopal, the father of the, accused said that he did not know what the bundle contained. He was asked by Bhagoo to take it and throw it away. He had left it a short distance from the house near to a well.

The Magistrate committed the accused for trial at the ensuing criminal sessions.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th January 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·888
Temperature of the Air	72·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·2
Dew Point	59·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·654
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	78·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	63·8
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	261

* From midnight to midnight

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8 ; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8 ; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8 ; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19 ; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, etc.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

Deu Bin Palu Hindole, Thakur, age 35, inhabitant of Kudshet, Taluka Shapur, gave the following evidence before the Commission at Kalyan on January 26 :—I am Walander Patel of Kudshet. There are 15 houses, all belonging to Thakurs in the village. Five persons besides myself hold lands. Others cultivate small pieces of the gurcharan and also work as agricultural labourers. They grow hill grain in the gurcharan. Some of the lands of the villages have been bought by sowkars, but they are cultivated by two Thakurs. The Thakurs are employed in fields for about 3 months as labourers ; at other times they fetch wood from our village forest and take it to Kinowli for sale. Kudshet had small hills covered with forest. The people of about 20 villages such as Malegaon, Bedisgaon and Umbrai resort to it. One good head-load fetches about 1½ annas. Wood is taken to Kinowli once a week, *i.e.* on the market-day. A woman's load fetches an anna and a boy's load 9 pies. The Thakurs also take to the same market other forest produce, such as karvi, fibres, &c. The people of non-forest villages who resort to Kudshet jungles remove therefrom wood for agricultural implements, fuel, karvi, fibres, fencing materials, &c. We do not suffer any inconvenience by these people using our forest. They have been using our forest from time immemorial. The people of Kudshet resort to non-forest villages for mangoes, drinking-water and fishing. My warkas land has some teak, ain and dhaudar trees, but as the teak is rather thick, the loppings of other trees do not afford sufficient rab material for my kharif cultivation ; so I get my supply supplemented by cutting from the gurcharan. In the one or two cases in which kharif lands in my village were transferred by sale the warkas land appended to the kharif holdings, including the shindad, was also transferred. There is some portion of the gurcharan outside the individual vahiwat of cultivators ; this is used as a common ground by all. Teak, blackwood and tiwas are reserved by Government in occupied lands ; but we do not cut khair also. We go to the Government forest to get such materials as are not to be had in the gurcharan, such as rafters for houses and wood for ploughs, &c. There are two forest guards set to watch the Government forest and we have to bribe them to secure their connivance at our use of the forest. Last year we raised Rs. 2 by subscribing 2 annas per house, and paid them to the forest guard named Dhaku. We intended that the hush-money should secure the good-will of both the guards. The subscription was collected by me and handed to Dhaku in the presence of one Gomya bin Kalu Hindole. Dhaku said :—"Unless you give me some present I shall not allow you to touch even a leaf out of the forest." Then we considered amongst ourselves and decided to raise Rs. 2 by subscription at the rate of two annas per house. We all gave this money willingly, because we were entirely dependent upon the guard's connivance for our supply of forest produce. All the villagers were collected under my mandav when the guard Dhaku demanded payment. Dhaku was not then accompanied by the other guard. This latter guard never demanded any money of us. The money was paid nine days after it was demanded and on the day following the bazar-day. This occurred in the bor of Chaitra (April) last. The money was paid to Dhaku under a month tree in my compound just before sunset. Two whole rupees were paid. At Kinowli, I got the copper collected in the village changed into rupees. The forest guard never lodged any complaint either against me or any of the villagers. We never cut any wood in Government forests except the dead ingaili trees. I do not know what prohibitions there are as regards cutting of trees in forests, except that teak, blackwood, and tiwas have been reserved everywhere. We paid the guard because he interfered with us in removing fuel, karvi, &c. I did not complain to any Government officer of this interference, not even to Talati, because the guard threatened that he would stop our supply if we made disclosures. I make bold to make a clean breast of it here, leaving my fate or the result in the hands of the Commission. I paid Rs. 2 once before to Dhaku's predecessor, Tukaram Bhagaji. I cannot say when, as it was such a long time ago. I do not know of any other previous payment, as my father was then alive. I understand that it will be necessary to repeat this payment every year. I attended a meeting of the inhabitants of the Thakurs held at Shahapur about 4 years ago. We paid subsription at the rate of 5 annas per house to get the prohibitions as regards cutting of wood for fuel, for agriculture, building purposes, &c., removed. We paid our subscriptions willingly.

Examined by the Commission. In my father's time Haji Ahmed cut some teak from Malki numbers in the village. The contractors of Kolpat and Kitta get the dead wood collected by their servants. They also employ Katkaris for the work. The wood is carted away by kunbis, residents of surrounding villages, under permit. I cannot read and write. My annual remuneration as Revenue and Police Patel is Rs. 2 8-0.

Samudrya Vikramya, a labourer, age 50, of the Kathodi caste, living at Asangaon, Taluka Shahapur, said :—There are 25 Katkary huts at Asangaom. I am the naik or head of the Katkaris in my village. None of us hold land. We employ ourselves as agricultural labourers and also in bringing head loads and in fishing. We do not cultivate on our own account, as we do not possess cattle and money. We find work in the field for about two months in the year. When a Katkari is employed on preparing land by ploughing he gets Rs. 4 besides food for the job. He is also employed for transplanting, which lasts for about a month, and for which he gets Rs. 2 besides food. At harvest time the rates of wages are 3½ seeers of paddy and two meals per day. We can get employment at harvest time for about a fortnight. When the transplanting is finished the farmer generally allows every Katkari about half-a-bottle of liquor to drink. I would drink half-a-bottle of liquor every day if I could get it, but now I only drink once in four or five days. The price of half-a-bottle of liquor is 2¼ annas. At other times we sell forest produce or employ ourselves in collecting dead-wood for the contractor. A hard-working man can cut and collect three cart-loads of dead-wood in three days. For this he gets one rupee. A less able-bodied man would do the same work in five or six days. Of the rupee eight annas go generally to meet the household expenses. The grain flour which has to be taken into the jungles costs 4 annas ; fish and condiments cost 2 annas, and 2 annas go to supply the drink and there is an end of the rupee. The Katkaris of Asamgaom get this sort of work for about 3 months in the year. Those who cannot get other work take fuel to Shahapur and Wasind for sale. A good head-load fetches about 2 annas. We bring fuel from the jungles of Asangaom and Mabuli. The forest guards object to our taking wood of any kind from the forests, but we disregard their protests and remove wood all the same. Sometimes even when the forest guard meets us in the jungles we disregard his objection and remove the wood. If we did not do so, we would starve. We never pay him anything as we are too poor to pay. In the month of September last, some timber was cut by Government in the forest of Mabuli. We were employed to cut the wood and got wages at the rate of 4 annas per day. The work lasted for four months.

Examined by the Commission.—The name of the wood contractor for whom I work is Kala Ahmed. We never sell any head-loads to him or to any other trader. We cannot shikar now as we have been deprived of our bows and arrows. Five or six years ago the police ordered their destruction. We collect temburin leaves for the contractor. A man collects in a day leaves worth about 1½ annas. Whether the leaves are sold to the contractor or to a Bania, it does not make any difference in the price which we would realise. The Katkari population has nearly doubled in our village during the last 30 years. The increase is not due to immigration but the natural law of multiplication. It takes half-a-day to collect a head-load of fuel. I have to buy one kambli, one head-dress, and one langoti every year for my own use. One ludge is necessary for my wife and some little clothing for the children. These clothes cost me about Rs. 4 every year.

FIRE AT MODY BAY.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a destructive fire broke out in a tile roofed shed, with a cadjan projection around it used as a sun-shade, belonging to Nursey Mooljee, and stored with firewood, situated to the east of Veravul-street on the Mody Bay Estate Port Trust. Owing to a strong north easterly breeze prevailing at the time, the fire spread rapidly, and the whole shed was in one mass of flames within a short time, and soon extended to an adjoining shed of a similar description belonging to Hajee Cassum Tar Mahomed, stored with about 50 tons of charcoal and a small quantity of wood. The two sheds were on fire in quick time and all possible efforts could not save them from complete destruction. On the alarm being given, the Fort steam fire engine and a Manual, followed by the steam fire engine from the Pydowni fire brigade station were promptly at the scene of the disaster. Accompanied by Colonel Wilson, the Acting Commissioner of Police, his Deputy, Mr. Gell, Mr. Superintendent Sweeney, and a large body of the European Police officers, who, with their united efforts and a copious supply water, the fire was kept under check, and confined to the two sheds, precautions being taken from its spreading to the other fire wood shed that stood near by. It was owing principally to a gap formed by a railway line extending from the Prince's Dock extension works to the Bori Bunder reclamation that prevented the flames spreading to the firewood sheds situated to the west of the Railway line and immediately opposite the burning sheds. The fire was completely got under by 5-30 p. m., but was smouldering throughout the greater part of the night. One steam fire engine and a manual was stationed during the night to watch the smouldering embers. The origin of the fire is attributed to a spark from a Railway fire engine belonging to Messrs. Kirby and Co., the contractors of the Prince's Dock extension works, proceeding with a train of railway trucks laden with earth from the New Dock excavation to the Boree Bunder reclamation works, falling upon the cadjan sun shade attached to the shed of Nursey Mooljee, and setting it on a flame. Besides the owners of the two sheds, two other wood merchants named Rahimtoolla Oomer and Lilladher Mathooradass had a quantity of firewood to the value of Rs. 200 stored in these two sheds that were completely burnt down, with their contents. The damages, together with the value of the sheds, firewood, charcoal, etc., is estimated at Rs. 4,050.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Perozshah M. Metha, chairman, presiding. There were also present :—Drs. T. Blaney, P. C. de Souza, G. Waters, J. Arnott, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and R. N. Khory, Messrs. J. S. Alston, G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E.R. Freeborn, G. Geary, Lieut-Colonel G. Merewether, R. E., Captain H. Morland, Major Portman, Hon. Dadabhai Naoroj, Hon. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Messrs. J. C. de Aguiar, E. F. Underwood, Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar T. Muljee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik, J. B. Marzban, Karsandas Vallabdas, K. M. Shroff, Kharshedjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Mirza Hussan Khan, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Cowasjee Marzban, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Natnoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchundrer Luxumonjee.

REPORT ON THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

At the suggestion of the chairman, and with the consent of the meeting, the first subject taken in hand was the report of the committe of the Corporation appointed to consider the new Municipal Bill.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, in moving that the report be adopted, and that the chairman be requested to forward it to Government, said that the vital part of the bill had reference to the Municipality. As regarded the constitutional portion, the committe proposed certain important changes, which had been rendered necessary by the growth of the city in population, in wealth, and intelligence. (Hear, hear). The existing constitution was fixed so far back as 1865, since when it had materially progressed. Englishmen, revisiting the city after many years, had borne testimony to the remarkable transformation which was perceptible ; and Mr. Edwin Arnold, the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Bombay to that paper, called it a "city of parks and palaces." During all this time, however, the Municipal law had remained stationary ; and it was time now that it should be revised. Mr. Javerilal then made remarks in detail on the different suggestions made by the committee, of which he was a member.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Blaney, who said he would make some remarks later on.

Colonel Merewether remarked that in signing the report, he meant nothing more than that it met with the views of the majority of the committee. He did not see why the Justices of the Peace should be allowed to return members 50 per cent. over their present number ; nor did he see why the Government nominees should be decreased by one-half. Colonel Merewether said he might be prejudiced in the matter, but he could not help observing why a body which paid one-eighth of the consolidated rate of the whole city, should not have special representation. With regard to qualifying Graduates of the University, solicitors, advocates, vakils, pleaders and barristers of the High Court as voters, Colonel Merewether thought that was scarcely necessary, for those gentlemen would doubtless in a short time pay sufficient taxes to quality themselves as voters. In regard of the appointment of a Deputy Commissioners, few members of the Corporation would dispute its necessity. Considering the great and important works which were being taken in hand, and the amount of labour thrown on the Municipal Commissioner, everything ought to be done to facitate such an appointmnet; and Colonel Merewether thought they should throw no obstacle whatever in the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner. Colonel Merewether could not agree with the suggestion that the chairman of the Town Council, upon the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, should be empowered "to summon a meeting of the Council within 24 hours for the transaction of any business which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, cannot be delayed" ; because at times circumstances might occur which would not allow of a work being delayed at all, as might be seen from the instance mentioned by Mr. Geary in his memo, on the report of the committee. Colonel Merewether objected to the suggestion that the Town Council should retain their present powers untouched, and that, the Municipal Commissioner should not be an *ex officio* member of that body ; but that he should contiue to be the executive officer of the Corporation. Colonel Merewether was seriously of opinion that the Commissioner should be not only a member, but the chairman of the Town Council, for it was, to him that all the members looked for information on the different matters coming up for consideration. It was quite improper that they should depend entirely on the presence of the Municipal Commissioner before proceeding with the business of the Town Council, as at present, and taking information from him second-hand as it were. Colonel Merewether said he would be glad to see the Commissioner the chairman of the Town Council. In making these remarks, he had no intention to impute the slightest blame to the present chairman ; but he believed that the chairman of the Town Council should certainly be one who almost wholly devoted all his energies to Municipal work.

The Hon. Dadabhai Navrojee said he thought that a great many of the Graduates of the University would not be able to become rate-payers ; and as regarded the suggestion to qualify them and others as voters, it must be borne in mind that it was the intellectual power of the city which they should bring forward and encourage. Remarking on the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Dadabhai said that officer could be appointed when the Corporation were satisfied that one was necessary, and they would not hesitate to do so. That such an appointment should be left in the hands of the Corporation was only in conformity with its dignity as a local self-governing body. With regard to the question of the 24 hour' previous notice for the transaction of any emergent business, Mr. Dadabhai thought this was only reasonable. They had at present a Commissioner in whom they had every confidence ; but it would be bad in principle, and morally so too, to give temptation to a Commissioner to ride over the Corporation on the plea of an emergency. Such a thing could never occur that would not allow of a little delay. Looking at the other side of the picture, Mr. Dadabhai said he was of opinion that upon the whole, the committee had proposed very fair amendments to the Bill—amendments which it would not be inadvisable, at the present stage, to accept ; for it was to be borne in mind that Government had left the Corporation quite free to reconsider and discuss the bill hereafter.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that as he had rather hurriedly attended the meeting engaged as he was in some other Municipal duties he felt some difficulty in expressing his views with that clearness and method which he would wish on that occasion. He said that he distinctly wished it to be understood with reference to the remarks of Mr. Jeverilal that the Municipal Commisoioner was one of the framers of the Bill that he was not a framer of the Bill. Although arrangements were made for him to get out of Bombay to assist in the framing of the Bill his duties frequently required his presence in Bombay, and he did not believe that there could be any responsibility attached to him with reference to the Bill. The Corporation, he said, was a deliberative assembly, the Town Council formed to some extent the Financial Cabinet of the Corporation, and the Municipal Commissioner was the integral unity of the constitution Sometimes the Municipal Commissioner was speken of as subservient to the Corporation. It was not worthwhile contradicting the fact, because he did not think that he was thereby losing his dignity. Every member of the Corporation found that in his communications addressed to them he generally said "I am, your most obedient servant." (Laughter). As regarded the appointment of committees, he was of opinion that a full time Chairman should be appointed to work with these committees. The appointment of such committees would by degrees bring the people to uderstand not only the executive but administrative part of the constitution. Unless they served on such committees he did not think they would find local self-government placed on the same footing that they found in English cities. He did not they ought to take large jumps. His experience so far justified him in making an observation that people generally did not attend with regularity municipal meetings unless they were paid for their attendance. If there were committees formed they would be better able attend to particular matters over which they exercised supervision, and every member of such committee would then be in a position to give that information to the Corporation which the Municipal Commissioner had now to give on every little matter that came before the Corporation. As regarded the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, he said, that the question seemed to him to be one of consistency. The Deputy Municipal Commissioner must be able to discharge as an *alter ego* of the Municipal Commissioner some of the fuctions of that officer. It would be giving no relief to the Municipal Commissioner unless they gave him an assistant who was vested with certain legal powers. As regarded the question of the Controller he thought that there was some misunderstanding. The so-called present Controller was the chief accountant, who was the right hand man of the Municipal Commissioner in matters of account. He (the Municipal Commissioner) had to sign cheques and a pile of papers about which he solemnly assured the Corporation he knew absolutely nothing, and it was perfectly impossible for him to do anything else than he did unless he made the Chief accountant answerable for what he did. He did not care if the accountant was called the Controller, or for the matter of that the Commander-in-Chief. (Laughter.) It was another matter the Corporation wished to have the accountant do over and above what he did at present. He urged the Corporation to take thorough steps in the matter of local self-governnment and to do away anything in the way of wind-bagginess. He also urged that whatever way they voted they would see that the Municipal Commissioner was not needlessly hampered in his duties and that they would give him that consideration which he deserved at their hands.

Dr. Thomas Blaney, in reference to the proposal to leave the control of Municipal affairs in the hands of sub-committees, thought that they might talk of local self-government and fly their flags all over the Municipal building ; and yet in practice the whole thing would be a failure. It would be far better for them to go on dealing with matters as in the past than placing their affairs under bodies with high sounding titles ; for that would in effect be nothing else than failure. That should be the result, not because the yhad not capacity, but because they had not the time to spare. They were all business-men ; they could not devote any considerable amount of their time to municipal matters so as to form themselves into various sub-committees. If a member of a sub-committee was to be led solely by the knowledge of the chairman, then that member was not a self-governor. To be such in reality, he must fully understand the whole of the work he was about to transact. Dr. Blaney did not think there were twelve or sixteen members of the Corporation who could give their time in such a way as to be involved in those very attractive words "Local self-government." During the past 20 years, reference had been made over and over again to the success of the municipality in all its branches. Dr. Blaney said he was ready to admit the truth of this statement ; but in his opinion, that success was mainly due to the several Municipal Commissioners selected by Government. (Hear, hear). The Corporation had done the helping part by opening the purse and supplying the Commissioners with funds, and accepting the different schemes placed before them. It would only be by paying the sub-committees for their services that thay would get a great deal of work by means of local self government, and thereby relieve the Municipal Commissioner of the burden and responsibility of municipal administration.

Mr. Hakein said there were several members who wished to speak on the subject, and as it was past 5 p.m., he proposed an adjournment, which was agreed to.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

The following report had been printed and circulated among the members of the Coporation :—

In accordance with the directions of the Corporation, the Committee confined their inquiries to such parts of the new Bill as more particularly alter or affect the existing constitution of the Bombay Municipality. The Committee propose to leave for future consideration many points of detail, regarding which it may be necessary for the Corporation to make representations to the Legislature hereafter.

"That the new Municipal Bill be referred to a Committee of the following gentlemen for early report in regard to the main lines upon which the Bill has been drawn.

"That the Corporation reserve all discussion of the detailed provisions of the Bill until it is introduced into the Legisative Council. "The Chairman, Mr. Grattan Geary, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik, Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Siyani, Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, Mr. K. N. Seervai, Colonel Merewether, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik, the Hon'ble Mr. Kashinath, T. Telang, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Tyabji, Dr. Blaney, Mr. K. M Shroff, and Mr. R. N. Khote."

2. The Committee recommended that the designations "Mpnicipal Corporation of the City of Bombay" and "Town Council" should be retained and left unaltered. The Corporation is well known throughout India and in London, under its present name, and it would be undesirable to make any change in the designation under which it has attained to its present high position. (See Sections 4 and 42 of the Bill.)

3. The number of members of the Corporation should be increased to 72, as proposed to the Legislature by the Corporation. (See the Chairman's letter the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 1013, dated 10th October 1884.) The number of members should be as follows :—

Elected by the Justices	24
Elected by the Fellows of the University	2
Do. do. Chamber of Commerce	2
Appointed by Government (the Municipal Commissioner not being one.)	8
Elected by rate-payers as originally proposed by the Corporation	36
	72

Women who are qualified as rate-payers, should be entitled to vote at elections, but not to be qualified to be elected as members of the Corporation. (See Sections 5 and 7d of the Bill.)

The words "is a British subject and" (in Section 7, Clause b) should be omitted.

In the same section, provision should be made for qualifying the following clases as voters :—Graduates of the University of Bombay, of any University in British India, and of any University in the United Kingdom and Ireland ordinarily resident in Bombay, Barristers, Advocates, Solicitors, Vakeels and Pleaders practising in the High Court of Bombay.

In the same way, Section 20 of the Bill should be so altered as to provide that each voter shall have as many votes as there are members to be elected, but that the voter shall only have the right to record one vote for each crndidate.

4. Regarding the power proposed to be given to the Commissioner, enabling him to certify that certain business shall not be transacted except at a meeting of 25 members, the Committee recommend that this provision be altogether omitted from the Bill. The number of members of the Corporation should be increased from 64 to 72, and the number of members required to make a quorum at a special or quarterly meeting should be fixed at 20, except at any adjournment of a meeting consequent on there not beind a quorum of 20.

5. In the opinion of the Committee Section 41 of the Bill should be struck out, and Section 40 amended by the addition of the following words :—

"And in the case of the management of schools and hospitals, to perform, subject to the supervision and control of the Corporation, such duties as may, from time to time, be delegated to the said Committees."

6 Instead of the provisions of the Bill (Sections 58-60) the Committee recommend that the following provision should be made :—

That the determination of the question whether a Deputy Municipal Commissioner should at any time be appointed, and the selection of such officer should both be in the hands of the Corporation, the selection of any particular officer being subject to the sanction of Government.

It does not seem necessary to fix any minimum amount for the pay of such an officer.

7. Regarding the provision in Section 63 requiring the Corporation to pay such proportion of the expenses of the Police as Government may determine, the Corporation have already expressed their views on this point and communicated the same to Government.

8. The Committee think that Section 66c should be omitted, but that the following provision should be made :—

"The Chairman of the Town Council, upon the representation of the Municipal Commissioner, shall be empowered to summon a meeting of the Council within 24 hours for the transaction of any business which, in the opinion of Commissioner cannot be delayed."

9. The proposal to allow the Municipa Commissioner to make payments in certain cases without previous sanction should be omited ; the following words being struck out of Section 115, Clause (a) ;—

"Save in case of pressing emergency," as also the following words, para 2 * * * "Unless it is certified by the Commissioner in writting tha there is a pressing emergency for the expenditure of the said sum."

No emergency which could not be met under the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this report could well arise.

10. The Committee recommend that the Town Council should retain their present powers intact and that the Commissioner should not be an *ex-officio* member of that body. He should continue to be the executive officer of the Corporation ; and this being so, the proposed standing Committee and sub-Committees thereof are unnecessary and undesirable. The provision for their appointment should be omitted from the Bill. (Sections 42 to 50.)

11. The Committee thank that provision should be made in the new Bill, enabling the Commissioner to delegate, subject to the sanction of the Corporation, certion of his duties, from time to time, to some other person already in the service of the Corpoartion.

12. The Committee recommend that Sections 77 and 78 should be omitted, and that in place therof Section 26 of the existing Act (as amended by Act 6 of 1882) be re-enacted, and the Secretary to the Town Council required to act, as now, as Clork to the Corporation, but that the designation of that officer should be "the Town Clerk."

13. The Committee think that the Controller of Municipal Accounts should be appointed directly by the Corporation in the same way that the Health Officer and Executive Engineer are, and that the words "Controller of Municipal Accounts" should be inserted after the words "Health Officer" in Section 73, Clause 1., and that the Controller should be empowered to make reports and representations directly to the Corporation and the Town Council.

14. The Committee recommend that the last clause, as under, in Section 73g be omitted :—

"No appointment made under this section shall be valied unless and until it has been confirmed by the Govornor in Council."

And that in place thereof, the words, as in the existing Act, "subject to the confirmation of Government, be inserted."

15. The Committee also recommend that all powers relating to the acquisition of land and the compensation to be paid for the same should be left, subject to the control and sanction of the Town Council or the Corporation as the case may be, as under the existing Acts.

16. The Committee beg to observe in conclusion, that they find that the new Municipal Bill is drawn on liners widely divergent from those recommended by the Corporation—after long and careful deliberation—in their letter, No. 1013 of 10th Oct. 1884. The Committee still consider that the principles on which the Corporation proceeded in making the recommendations contained therein were sound in theory, and carefully and cautiously founded on the results of their working ever since the formation of the present Municipal constitution.

14th January 1886.

Pherozeshah M. Mehta.
Peter Peterson.
Muncherji C. Murezban. (1)
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.
Raghunath N. Khote.
Thomas Blaney.
Dadabhai Navroji. (2)
K. M. Shroff.
Kharsedji N. Seervai.
Bhaishankar Nanabhai (3)
K. T. Telang.
R. M. Sayani. (5)

(2) I agree generally with the Report.

(4) I generally concur in this Report.

(5) I also concur generally in this Report.

(3) I agree generally with the Report, but as I have differed from the Committee as to the question of the constitution of the Corporation, my letter, addressed to Mr. Barrow must be incorporated as part of my report.

12th January 1886. B. N.

H. Wynford Barrow, Esq.,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; and Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—With reference to the report of the Committee appointed to report on the new Municipal Bill, I have the honour to submit the following observations as the result of the consideration which I have been able to give to one or two points since I signed the Report last.

The first point to which I propose to address myself, is in regard to the provisions of the Bill touching the constition of the Corporation. I see no reason to make any alterations in the sections of the Municipal Acts now in force regarding this subject. These provisions, according to the view I take of them, do not limit rate-payers to voting at a rate-payer's election in one ward and for one candidate only, as the rules made by Government under Section 9B. of the Acts purport to do. I will not discuss this question at length in this letter, but I maintain that each voter at a rate : payers' election for the City of Bombay is entitled to vote for the full complement of members as representing the city, and that the division of the city into wards for the purposes of such election, in so far as it affects the inherent right of the voter to vote for the full number of members without reference to any artificial division of the city into wards, is undesirable and unjustifiable in the present advanced state of local self government in the city of Bombay. I therefore propose that either the existing provisions of the Acts affecting the subject should be retained, or that the new Act should expressly allow every voter the privilege of voting for the full number of members which the rate-payers are entitled to return for the whole city, and do away with the ward system generally.

Regarding the provisions of the Bill for the formation of subcommittees of the Town Council I have always maintained that if the scheme of subcommittees should be adopted, the powers, duties and responsibilities of these bodies and of the Municipal Commissioner should be clearly and carefully defined, but as the Committee, almost unanimously, are averse to the principle of the scheme I refrain from alluding further to the subject in this letter, and will state my views thereon later on, if the Corporation takes it up for discussion—I have, &c,

Bhaishankar Nanabhai.

My signature must not be understood as indicating my concurrence with all the opinions recorded, but my acceptance of the Report as expressing the views of the majority of the Committee.

18th January 1886. G. Merewether.

I exceedingly regret that I have not been able to attend any of the meetings of the Committee, and have not therefore had the advantage of hearing the discussion on which many of the recommendations have been based. I should not therefore like to commit myself to all the proposals, though I agree generally with the Report.

Badrudin Tyabjee.

I concur in the Report as a whole. But the restriction providing that no voter shall give more than one of his votes to one candidate deprives the minorities of the protection which the cumulative system was intend to insure. The withdrawal from the Municipal Commissioner of the right to spend money on emergency without waiting for the sanction of the Town Council is calculated to tie the hands of the Executive Officer on occasions when immediate action is desirable. The case of the threatened bursting of the Vehar bund is an instance ; had action been then deferred till a meeting of the Town Council was held, next day probably Bombay would have lost its water-supply for a year. Prompt action in such cases should be deemed the first duty of the Executive ; the meeting might be convened simultaneously to receive a report on the circumstances.

GRATTAN GEARY.

20th January 1886.

(1) I consider it necessary to mention that I have agreed with the Committee in the statement that the appointment of sub-committees with the Municipal Commissioner as their chairman, as proposed in the Draft Bill, is undesirable, as I consider that the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality should not to be one of the controlling body, I am, however, humbly of opinion that the proposed arrangemdnt would work well if all the executive duties now performed by the Municipal Commissioner were entrusted to the sub-committees. There would then be no Muncipal Commissioner, but the officer who would take his place would be the Chairman of the Committees, and as such would take part in their deliberations and act under their authority.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN.

21st January 1886.

POLO.

The match of Polo played yesterday evening between the Military and a team of the Bombay Gymkhana was a very one sided one. The Military were very weak and made no stand against their opponents. Pease played in his usual dashing style, and though he was well supported by Thayre his side was unable to make any way against the Black and Yellows. The Gymkhana team was, with the exception of Macra, the same that won the magnificent silver trophy, which was yesterday displayed on the field, at the Hyderabad tournament. King was invincible on his swift poniss and with his hard and sure hits. And Arthur made an able forward. Craigie played with his usual skill and had no little difficulty in saving his goal from the attacks of Phayre and Pease. Major Beaver, who captained the whites, seemed to be a good deal out of play, he was well mounted, but his misses were numerous. From the fact that the Black and Yellow's won with six goals to love it may be gathered how unevenly matched was the game. Indeed, from the splended form in which they play and the swelling records of their wins, it will be no easy thing in their present high state of efficiency to wrest victory from a Bombay Gymkhana team. Of the six goals secured by the Black and Yellow's, Arthur and King obtained two each, Caigie and Macrae one each. Peace and Phayre had each several very close shaves at the goal but were not fortunate enough to place the ball between the posts. There was a very large attendance, the seats provided being well filled by the ladies who graced the field with their presence. The Bombay Volunteer Band, through the permission of Colonel Bayley, played pretty selections during the evening. Many took advantage of the handsome prize, so well won on the field of Hyderabad, being on view, and the massive cup had always an admiring crowd around it.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON THE RENDITION OF GWALIOR.

In the course of an article in the new *Asiatic Quarterly* on the rendition of Gwalior, Sir Lepel Griffin writes :—India has been won in the open field and must there be defended and maintained and the less we have to do with fortresses, which consume our active fighting strength, the better. Our army is too good and too small to require these luxuries of bad or indifferent soldiers. If the Gwalior fort were held in time of war by a British brigade, the enemy would not take the trouble to besiege it. It commands no necessary line of communication, and it would be left alone with our troops shut up inside and useless. Supposing, on the other hand, that the troops of our loyal ally, the Maharaja Scindia, should act as they did in 1858 and again mutiny and seize the fortress, it will be remembered that it did not on that occasion take Sir Hugh Rose long to recover it, and although we have immensely increased its strength by fortifications, constructed within the last few years, yet the power of modern artillery has increased in far greater proportions ; while no native chief in India possesses single rifled or breech-loading gun, nor could any fort in India be held against our artillery for forty-eight hours.

The Gwalior fortress is moreover, commanded by a hill about a mile distant, and this has always been thought by high military authorities to deprive it of its chief value ; while political considerations have prevented our proposing to construct on this height such an outwork as would prevent its being turned to a hostile use. As a civilian, with no knowledge of engineering science, and possessing only a firm confidence in the fighting value of the British soldier, I have always regarded this commanding hill with some contempt, and have insisted that the difference in height between the positions was so small that British troops must indeed have lost their traditional courage if they allowed themselves to be driven from the fort by the fire of guns which they should be able to silence. I am much pleased to find that this opinion is shared by a noble field-marshal in the British army who is immediately acquainted with the position, and whose scientific knowledge is equal to his fame as a military leader. But were the opposite hill held by British rifled artillery, there could be no doubt that the fort would be a most unpleasant place of residence, and that no defence could be long protracted.

These, then, are the main considerations which may be held to justify the withdrawal the British forces beyond the Gwalior border, and the surrender of the fortress ; though our withdrawal is not, after all absolute since a British detachment still remains at the cantonment of Sipri, some fifty miles south of Gwalior. Seventy miles to the south is stationed a regiment of the General India Horse; and at Agor, in Malwa, still in Gwalior territory, is cantoned a second regiment of the same distinguished corps.

There is no intention of withdrawing these regiments, the service of which within his States desired the by the Maharaja and secured by treaty. But the generous impulse of Lord Dufferin, warmly and cordially supported by the Secretary of State, has removed from the British Government in India the reproach of bad faith and has satisfied the heartfelt and long-cherished wish of one of the most loyal feudatories of the British crown in a manner which takes nothing from the prestige or dignity of the paramount Power while it distinctly increases its military and political strength.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

THE resignation of the Ministry appears to have had little effect on commercial matters, indeed if at all it seems to have been fully counterbalanced by the easier tendency of the money market. Consols have advanced ⅛ to 100⅛, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan shows a rise of ⅜ to 100⅜, other items being unchanged.

In the Mincing Lane markets yesterday, with the exception of a decline of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed no change is reported.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady with sales of 8,000 bales including 400 Surats, In spot prices a recovery of 1-16d. is reported in Fine Dhollera and Good Hingunghaut, and Americans to arrive come 1-64d. higher all round. From New York prices are reported without change at 9 3-16 cents. for ready Mid-Uplands, 9·42 cents. per lb. for May delivery. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Tuesday's receipts	16,000	12,000	16,000
Three days' do.	107,000	56,000	92,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,032,000	4,081,000	3,930,000

The tone of the Cotton market here to-day has here exceedingly quiet, with, as usual on mail-day, a very limited extent of business doing. Sellers, however, display a certain amount of steadiness and no lower prices would be accepted.

WHEAT is not active, but the market is decidedly firm. Of old crop the supplies continue light, and comparatively high prices are paid for occasional parcels, especially of Ekdain. In New Crop no transactions of any moment have been reported to-day, but the following are the rates at which sellers would do business :—

No. 1 Pessy	Rs.	3 14-3.
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	3 11-6.
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3 10.

SEEDS remain unchanged in every respect. A comparatively moderate extent of Export buying is going on and rates are unaltered.

FREIGHTS continue depressed by the large amount of disengaged tonnage in harbour, and so far from any improvement we should say the position to-day has been more despondent than ever. The Castlebank, which was taken off the Liverpool berth a few days ago, has been put on for Hull, booking a considerable portion of her cargo at 17s. 6d. for January shipment, 16s. 3d. for February new scale. The following are about current quotations :—

	Ready.	Wheat.	Cotton
Liverpool	,,	13	15
London	,,	11-3	15
Dunkirk	,,	16-3	to 17-6
Antwerp	,,	16-3	to 17-6
Marseilles	,,	16-3	to 17-6
Trieste Venice	,,	20 to 25	to 2

EXCHANGE.—Although quotations for ready bills are unaltered the tendency in sterling to-day has been towards lower rates, and 3 months Credits have been negotiable for March delivery at 1d. 6⅛d. per rupee, the same figure as for ready. Forward, the banks are very chargy about selling still and at the close nothing better than this mail's rate could be obtained for any delivery. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d. 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6d. 1-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6⅛d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,, ,,	1·91	,,

The telegram from Washington reporting that a Bill has been introduced into the Senate to discontinue the coinage of silver, but providing for the purchase every month of two to four million ounces of silver came in too late this afternoon to have any effect on the market ; nor is it definite enough to alter the existing situation materially. If the movement comes from the Silver party it may read as in some measure an indication of weakness, as showing their willingness to accept a compromise on the Bland Act. If it originates from the other side it would be to the same extent, and no more, a sign of their desire to retract from their original proposal of simply suspending the coinage of silver, but in no case does it help us on this side to form a more reliable estimate of the ultimate result.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled quiet but steady to-day at previous quotations for Fours, say Rs. 97 11-16 per cash and Rs. 97½ forward, but Fours-and-a-half have advanced to Rs. 100⅜ to ½. From Calcutta the quotations come Rs. 97⅝ and Rs. 100⅜ respectively.

SHARES are dull all round, but more particularly Spinning and Weaving Mills which are quite irregular in value. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold shares have receded to Rs. 18. Westen India Flour Mill are back to Rs 135.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
					Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,32	250		5 pct	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	970
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	456
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	20	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	220
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	795xd
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,280
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	147½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	570
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	665
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1 200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	51
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,0	1,0	..	700
Bellary S.& W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	920
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 30	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	642½
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	650
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	885
Dhurumsey S & W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	130
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	675
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	630
Golam Baba S. Co.	[illegible]	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	875
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	..	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,050
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,075
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	..	567½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,105
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	970
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	880
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	149
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,900
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	600
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,187½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	190
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,520
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co , Ld.	1,000	100	5		85
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	875
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	..	900
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	55
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		825
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	800
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	560
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	745

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Scindia 1,986 tons Captain John Black sails to-day for Galle in ballast.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur 108 tons, Nacoda, sails to-day for Bownuggur with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Merton Hall 2,646 tons, Captain C Barnes, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with Original cargo to be carried into the same bottom and Mr C W Finson as a passenger.

THE steam-ship Sunbeam 1,154 tons, Capt H S Bone, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (13th Dec) with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers. She is consigned to United Merchants Company.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship, Scindia, 1'986, Capt J Black, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Calcutta (2nd Jan), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G W Cott, Mr Alldrige and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Capt C R Kendall arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo :—76 cases opium, 26 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Maclaggart and infant, Mr Robert Young, Mr Frances, Mr Bomanjee, Mr Vas, Mr Ally Hassun, Mr S Hayman and 42 deck passengers :—

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
28	Scindia (s)	Black	Calcutta, Jan. 2.
29	Java (s)	Kendall	Busreh, Jan. 15.
	Sunbeam (s)	Bone	London, Dec. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
29	Euphrates (s)	Jones	K. Coast and Kurrachee.
	Merton Hall (s)	Barnes	Kurrachee.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	London, &c.

The following vessels obtained port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Bhownuggur, Nacoda, for Bhownuggur.
,, Scindia, Black, for Galle.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer St. Patrick, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
26	Ellora (s)	Gillett	Bombay, Dec. 31.
	Orion (s)		Trieste, Dec. 15.
	Queen of Scots	Adamson	London, Oct. 8.
	Jessamine	Hawkins	Liverpool, Sept. 28.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
27	Empress of India (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
26	Clan Macintosh (s)	Calcutta.
	Maharaja (s)	Colombo.
	Rewa (s)	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Sargeaunt, Major, Bl RE, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Cooper, Lt, Ms RA, on transfer home, from Rangoon.

JANUARY 29.

Dalbiac, Capt, Bl RHA, on leave, from Umballa.
Barnes, Surgn, Bl MS, on duty, from England.
Walter, Lt, Bl 1st Lanc Fus, on exchange to England, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Ostrehan, Col, By Comy Dept, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 29.

Crafton, Lt, By 2nd N Stafford Regt, to join, to Mhow.
Sargeaunt, Major, Bl RE, on furlough to England.
Nelson, Lt, By Comt, on duty, to Neemuch.
Dalbiac, Capt, Bl, RHA, on leave, to England.
Evans, Major, Bl R Welsh Fus, to rejoin, to England.
Stewart, Bde Gl, Ms, Q M Gl, on furlough, to England.
Mosley, Major, Bl, 3rd Skhs, on furlough, to England.
Elger, Lt, Ms 2nd Somer L T, to join, to Rangoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 30th January, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day Saturday the 30th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p. m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m. and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised section 3, 4, 23, (clause 4) 24 (clause 1 and 2) 27, 28 and 32, part III Field Exercise book, 1884.

Owing to the annual Rifle Association Meeting, there will be no Commandant's parade on Saturday the 6th February, 1886.

The following members are granted leave of absence from this date :—Vol E Waldelker, Mounted Rifle, one month ; and Lt T J Bennett, E Company, one month.

Vol C McNeill having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company.

The supplements to the prospectus of the B.V. Rifle Association can be obtained at Head-Quarters this day Saturday the 30th inst.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE,
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that PATEL DOOLABHDAS REVADAS, BHUGWANDAS CHUGANLAL and KRUSHNALAL CHUGANLAL, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to Mr. HURIDAS PREMJI also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, the undermentioned property, all persons having any claim thereto by way of Inheritance, sale gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office, Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, other wise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenements, chawl or range, of buildings standing thereon, situate at New Town or Koombarwada street, near Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Fort, in the island of Bombay, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 2100 square yards be the same little more or less and is assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 546, and New No. 14087 and old survey No 4, and new survey No. 5528, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos 53, 54, 69 and 70 respectively and is bounded on the east partly by the Fazandari ground of Mohomed Hoosein been Mohomed Syed Rogay and partly by the property of Khoja John Mohomed Noor Mohomed, on the west partly by the property of Shrinathji and partly by the property of Bhowany Ballaram, on the north by the Falklandroad and on the south by the Koomberwada street or New Town and is now and has for sometime been in the occupation of the several tenants of the said Vendors.—Dated this 29th day of January, 1886.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchasers Attorneys

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
∴ AGENTS WANTED.

HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.

Mr. Lazarus after testing the sight, supplies spectacles or eyeglasses, *only when necessary*, and his "Eureka" lenses keep the eyes cool and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown by spectacle-wearers.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," with instructions, prices and testimonials for mofussil Residents free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Offices : Old Bond-street, London ; 3-4, Hare-street, Calcutta ; and Rampart Row, Bombay.

COLONEL SIR O. ST JOHN, Residen Kashmir, writes :—On the recommendation of Dr. Leahy, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, I obtained from you some time since a pair of Eye-Glasses. I have found them most valuable, and would like you to send me a similar pair.

AT the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, carriages are to enter by the LOWER GATE and will be stacked near the Upper Gate. In order to facilitate the speedy calling up of carriage, each guest is requested to order his footman to be in attendance near the platform at the time he wishes to leave.

W. H. WILSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commr's Office, Bombay, 28th January, 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SETTNA—January 29, at 12, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bai Soonabai, wife of Mr. J. D. Settna, and daughter-in-law of Mr. Rustomjee Dossabhoy Settna. Funeral will take place this morning at 8 o'clock.

TATA—January 29, at Navsari, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, aged 65. The *Oothumna* ceremony will take place in Bombay at Manekjee Sett's Agiary, Bazar-gate street, Fort, on Sunday the 31st inst., at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARCLAY—January 23, at Calcutta, the wife of A Barclay, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

SLATTER—January 25, at Allahabad, the wife of W A Slatter, of a daughter.

WALKER—January 23, at Multan, the wife of G C Walker, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GIANNACOPULO—STAVRIDI—January 23, at 4, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, Nicholas, eldest son of the late D N Giannacopulo, Greek Consul of Liverpool, to Eleni, eldest daughter of J C Stavridi, of Geneva, Switzerland.

DEATHS.

BEADON—January 21, at Ravenswood, Simla, the dearly loved wife of Lieut-Colonel Cecil-Beadon, Deputy Commission, Punjab.

ELLISON—January 24, at Allic, the dearly loved son of Mr and Mrs James Ellison, aged 17 years and 7 months.

HILTON—January 22, at Lahore, the dearly loved wife of J E Hilton, Esq, in her 30 years.

HUME—January 26, at Allahabad, Eliza, the beloved wife of T Hume, E I R.

SWEETENHAM—January 24, at Lahore, of pneumonia. Jesse Sweetenham, of the S P and D Railway, in his 64th year. Deeply regretted.

TAYLOR—January 25, at at 51, Weston's Lane, Calcutta, of remittent fever, Lucy, the beloved wife of John Taylor, aged 40 years, 5 months, and 24 days.

WHYMPER—January 24, at Delhi, J W Whymper, of Ashton Cottage, Mussoorie, from the effects of a fall from his dog-cart.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1886.

THE enthusiasm which characterized the great meeting at Calcutta on Wednesday, in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, gave encouraging proof of the strength of the movement. All classes of the community, European and native, appear to have been represented at the meeting, as they already were in the subscription list, and the eagerness with which Lady Dufferin's appeal has been responded to by those most intimately acquainted with the social necessities of India is a sufficient evidence of the timeliness of the work which her ladyship so promptly initiated in the first year of her residence in the country. The Viceroy did not exaggerate its importance when he said that upon its successful issue depended so great a measure of happiness to the Indian community. Western ideas will continue to spread in India, partly because of our eagerness in disseminating them, partly because of the eagerness of the more advanced amongst the native races in spontaneously embracing them. But here is a field in which native custom is stronger than any effort that might be made to shake it, even if we were sufficiently confident in the superiority of Western customs to make the effort. Western communities are still content that medical men should satisfy the medical requirements of both men and women ; but we are not sufficiently confident in the absolute advantage of the fashion to urge it upon the acceptance of the native races. They would not accept it, and even if they would we should not think it worth while to urge them to do so. We must deal with the facts as we find them. If native women are to have medical attendance worthy of the name, it must be the attendance of women, versed in the science of medicine and skilled in its arts. There must be provided for them, in the words of the prospectus of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, "in the wards of hospitals and in the private houses of well-to-do natives that medical care and advice which the women of the country will generally accept only from their own sex." This is a social reform which even those amongst the native community who shrink from numbering themselves amongst the class of reformers will cheerfully support. The impressive list of contributions from the chiefs and princes of Western India, and from other of the wealthier representatives of the native races, which was issued by Lady Reay a month ago, is a significant piece of evidence upon this point. This, indeed, with the contribution lists which have been filled in in other parts of the country, abundantly testifies that the society for whose benefit the fund is intended heartily and practically recognizes its utility. The spirit in which the natives themselves are co-operating with Lady Dufferin and the eminent ladies who are associated with her in the work is both an encouragement to them in the undertaking and a testimony to its fitness for the needs of the community. A subscription list of nearly a lakh and-a-half thus early in the career of the Fund is at once a substantial and gratifying token of the success of Lady Dufferin's labours, and a proof that they are being directed towards more tangible purposes than those of a merely sentimental philanthropy. The sympathies of the right people have been enlisted in it, and they have been enlisted in the right way. The time for anxiety as to the outcome of a movement which has thus received its baptism of success may be deemed to have passed by.

In the Bombay Presidency, as we had to record a few weeks ago, the work has been taken up with great spirit by Lady Reay and the band of influential workers whom she has enlisted in it. Already some substantial tokens have been given of the success with which Lady Reay has been able to kindle public interest in it. The Bombay Branch of the Fund had, at the end of 1885, raised close upon half-a-lakh, and there is good reason to look upon this as but the beginning of the good work in this Presidency. The constitution of the Fund, indeed, is such that it cannot well fail to draw out to the full the generosity of the well-to-do people in all parts of India. It is provided that all subscriptions and donations which may be credited to the Fund of any branch, together with any moneys raised locally, shall be at the absolute disposal of the committee of that branch. Herein, of course, is a very effective incentive to local effort. The truism that charity begins at home is, after all, a rudimentary principle of successful charity organization. Bombay may be conscious to the full that the necessities of Bengal are as great or greater than its own ; but we must not accuse it of selfishness if it shows a more direct concern for the claims that arise within its own borders than for those belonging to a distant province. We have our own needs, the benevolent may say ; let our contributions go to the satisfaction of them especially, rather than be put into a common fund, upon which, it might be, other provinces which had not taken up the matter as earnestly as we have done might draw. This is a view of the matter which is as likely to be taken in one Presidency as in another ; and though we should not point to it as a proof that public beneficence is entirely altruistic, no one would ignore it, or set it down as unreasonable. It has at any rate had the sanction of success, and has already justified the policy which inspired it. The hearty response which has already been made to Lady Reay's appeal justifies her in counting upon a still larger measure of co-operation, financial, and other. The formation of local committees in the various collectorates, and in all the large centres of population, will enlist new workers in the cause, and should bring in new and large contributions to the Fund. There are still districts in which the claims of the Fund have not been laid before the people, and from which a large measure of support may reasonably be looked for. It may be hoped that in this direction Lady Reay will find a host of willing co-workers, who will be able to bring before the people of means in their localities claims which, wherever they have hitherto been presented, have been generously endorsed.

A movement thus broad in its basis and elastic in its organisation has some of the chief qualifications for permanence. There is no likelihood, we suppose, that the national character of the work will be obscured by the free activities of its provincial elements. It is an essential feature of the constitution of the Fund that while each branch has the management of its local affairs it will work in correspondence with the Central Committee. The idea, apparently, is to give the organization something of a federal character. The fullest play will be given to local energy, without which indeed it would be difficult to stimulate the generosity of a vast and scattered community ; but there will be a co-operation between the branches through a common centre. There are manifestly parts of India which cannot well be worked in the interest of the Fund, except through a centralized organization. Some of the larger native States, for instance, would scarcely be accessible in any other way, and when the appeal that is made to them comes from a National Association, it comes with a weight and a prestige to which the rulers of these states and the wealthier amongst their subjects will not be insensible. It is in the nature of things, and certainly in the nature, of princes, that an appeal from an organization of which has been set afoot under Imperial patronage should come to them with special force. The idea of a centralized organization, of course, does not necessarily imply that a subordinate place is given to the work of one presidency or another. For reasons of convenience the first great meeting of the Fund was held in Calcutta, but there is no reason why the next should not be held in Bombay or Madras or in one of the great cities of the North West. All that is necessary is to make certain that the essentially national character of the work should not be lost sight of. How this shall be secured is a question that ought to cause no embarrassment. The ordinary means of consultation between a central organization and its local representatives are within easy reach, and they may be made use of with reciprocal advantage. Contributions from the provincial branches towards the administrative expenses of the Fund would maintain the connection in a not less appropriate way. The matter is one which appears to have been forgotten in the satisfaction derived from the success of the Fund and its provincial branches, but it is a practical question of some importance, and it is not likely long to escape the attention of those who are giving of their best, in labour and in other ways, to ensure the success of the enterprise.

THE rapid progress of the Income-Tax Bill, which was passed in the Legislative Council yesterday, has necessitated corresponding rapidity in the departmental arrangements for the collection of the new tax, and before many days have passed the chief appointments in the staff will have been decided upon. There is no need to point out that the success of the measure, and the avoidance of the irritation which some of its critics have perhaps too sweepingly asserted would be its inevitable accompaniment, will depend very largely upon the selection which is made for the more responsible appointments. In Bombay, as elsewhere, the public are awaiting with something more serious than curiosity the nomination of a Collector. More than one name has been mentioned in connection with the appointment, but there is not one amongst them which inspires so settled a confidence as that of Mr. Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I. It is a confidence founded upon experience. Mr. Dosabhai was an assessor for the Income-Tax from 1860 to 1864 ; he was a special officer for the assessment of Mr. Massey's License-Tax in 1867 ; and he was a Collector of Income-Tax under Sir Richard Temple's Act. There must be many people in Bombay, of both communities, who have a clear recollection of the manner in which he performed the very exacting duties imposed upon him in each of those posts. There was no irritation, no sense of being subject to inquisitorial process. The law worked smoothly and easily, and—if taxpaying could be pleasant under the most conciliatory of collectors—pleasantly. Bombay in this respect presented a marked and happy contrast to the other two Presidency capitals ; and while the taxpayer made no complaints the Government were well served, inasmuch as the income-tax within Mr. Dosabhai's collection yielded in excess of the estimate. We do not recall these facts with any purpose of exhibiting Mr. Dosabhai's claims upon the Government. The claims that have to be satisfied are primarily those of the public, who are naturally desirous that the post should be filled by a gentleman of proved competence for it, and whose tact, courtesy, and special knowledge of the work would make him a more suitable intermediary between the Government and the taxpayers than any other postulant for it who has been named.

THE inquiry of the Forest Commission is somewhat wearily dragging its length along, and the public doubtless are not taking so keen an interest in the subject of inquiry as they did when it was first brought under notice in the early part of last year. But a new interest has been imported into the inquiry by the allegations of bribery and corruption which occur in yesterday's and to-day's record of the proceedings. A Maratha cultivator told the Commission the other day that the villagers paid hush-money to the Forest Guards to be allowed to remove wood from the forests, and he himself had recently purchased the good will of the protectors of the forest in this way. In to-day's account of the inquiry some other remarkable allegations are made by a village patel in the Shahapur Taluka, who gives an account of a more highly organized system of bribery, in which an entire village took part. The village communities have in many respects lost their primitive influence ; but there are the evidences of a vigorous life in the account which the village headman gives of the levy of two annas a house which he made upon his neighbours in order to raise two rupees wherewith to bribe the forest guard into indulgence towards their depredations. The fact may be commended to Sir Henry Maine, as an interesting piece of evidence as to the survival in the Indian village community of a faculty for concerted action for a worthy end. It may also be commended to the notice of the Government, as an indication of the existence of a state of things in a highly organized department which needs immediate attention.

AFFAIRS IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 14.

THERE is not much news, and some of it is unpleasant. The affair at Sagaing on Sunday morning last, Jan. 10th, was not a success. Our men never saw any considerable number of their opponents, and although they fired volley after volley into the jungle, and no less than 19 rounds of the guns, the result is uncertain. The Madras sepoys say they counted 300 dead bodies of Burmans, but nobody else saw more than a few. The Burmans are evidently learning better how to keep out of the way of our missiles, and never show themselves in the open.

The account I sent by telegraph of the death of Dr. Heath and wounding of Lieutenant Armstrong was somewhat inaccurate as to details. It seems that the men had not been landed, and that the three officers were walking up to the Fort when they were assailed. Heath and Armstrong were together ; Smythe was some distance away behind. The enemy fired at a very short distance, and both Heath and Armstrong fell—the latter had received a bullet in the thigh ; they both picked themselves up and ran for the ship, Dr. Heath firing two shots with his revolver. The Burmans fired another volley, and both the officers fell again, Heath killed, Armstrong shot through the neck and tongue, the ball coming out under the opposite eye. Captain Smythe ran up and, finding Heath dead, helped Armstrong towards the ship, where the alarm had been given, and by the prompt orders of Captain Woodward (?) the soldiers quickly disembarked and advanced to meet the enemy. Smythe and Armstrong had to lie down under a bush to avoid the fire for three minutes (a long time it seemed) ; the Burmans dare not follow, but made for Heath, taking his revolver and slashing him with their daos, cutting off his hands and toes. Armstrong actually got up after our men had passed him, and walked to the ship. He was brought into Mandalay as was thought dying, but when I enquired yesterday was doing well, considering the terrible injury he had received, and the doctors hope he will be enabled to pull through.

Last evening (13th) I met Colonel Baker's column coming in from Zeebin, where the Bombay-Burma Company's people were reported shot a fortnight ago. The column had been out a week, but had not been able to find the enemy in any numbers, though they were repeatedly fired upon from the jungle, which was very thick.

The body they found was identified by Mr. Pilcher, who went with the column, as that of Mr. Gray, who was the one who escaped being killed at the first onset near Amarapoora. There was in one of the pockets an English common prayer-book ; the studs of the shirt and buttons of the coat had not been taken, but the body was mutilated. Intelligence was brought in that on the 9th three of them were seen alive, but it is very unlikely that this is more than a rumour. Our men were fired upon as they were burying the body ; and as they returned by Kyouknee (or Chaikmee) bridge (where the fight took place on the 9th and Captain Lloyd was wounded, and where Major Walker was wounded a few days before), the enemy seemed to gather in numbers, though they never showed themselves, and the result was a loss to us of one sepoy of the 21st M. N. I., three sepoys and one battery driver wounded, and two Ordnance mules disabled. Colonel Baker fired nine rounds of artillery into the bush, but with what result he could not tell. Ten prisoners were brought in, more to supply information than for anything else, for either there must be a considerable force of the rebels in the neighbourhood or the inhabitants of the jungle must be off and on dacoits and honest men.

I don't know whether I told you that a force was sent over to the N.E. of Sagaing by a circuitous route to intercept fugitives escaping to Shunybo, as it was naturally expected they would. However, whether through information received or otherwise, the enemy bolted to the south-west instead, and the strategy on our part entirely failed. Another reason for caution was that the Sagaing attacking party lost their Burmese guide ; he was shot through the thigh, and brought in to the Palace Hospital, where there are a few other Burmese wounded, all well cared for by Dr. Peters, I. M. D.

There is another Burmese hospital at the foot of Mandalay Hill, but a Civil Hospital is to be established at once and all such cases will be put under the care of Dr. Fawcett, who has the compound of the Ateing da Mingyee put at his disposal.

I want you to contradict the horrid stories that batches of six, eight, and ten dacoits are being shot daily, after trial, by the police authorities. Colonel Sladen only knows of four such cases since we came up, and Mr. J. Law, Assistant Superintendent of the Police, said in all there could not be more than six, and those were very bad cases of men who were confirmed dacoits, branded with the mark in the late King's reign, and well known to be worthy of their punishment.

I see the Italian Comotto is indignantly denying that Mr. Andreino and others showed him any special kindness in Mandalay. As he did not get any pay where did his support come from if no from his friends ? I am assured that his letter is the very reverse of the truth, and what is better to be known, Mr. Andreino, the Italian Consul, has interested himself successfully with Mr. Bernard to provide some sufficient maintenance for Comotto's four destitute children, which are left here. We have deported the father, so it is perhaps fair that we should provide for the children as an act of humanity, certainly not because of the deserts of their father. I think this kind act does Mr. Andreino great credit, and I gladly record it.

REVIEWS.

"THE RADICAL'S DAUGHTER."*

IN the midst of the bitter political warfare going on at home and the wearisome polemics that fill the speeches of statesmen and the columns of newspapers it is refreshing to take up this little work, which, in the lightest vein, puts forward the views of the rival parties. The method employed may have suggested itself in some degree by Mr. Mallock's "New Republic"; but though aiming at a less dizzy height, the writer achieves a relatively greater success in his attempt to give the impartial amateur in current politics the fullest opportunity of working to a definite conclusion.

Whether England is benefited by the existence of her vast empire, or whether, on the other hand, the less we hear of it the better ; whether, but for its existence and the trade that springs from it, the masses in England could hardly manage to hold their own, or whether it stands in the way of the social and legislative reforms needed to advance the welfare of the labouring classes, by blocking the time of Parliament with foreign politics and other external matters ; the merits and demerits of our only general, the game-laws, the hunting-field in its relation to social and political questions, education, Church and State, landlordism and compulsory vaccination—all these form but a few of the subjects which are put simply but clearly before us from each point of view in "The Radical's Daughter."

The story, though of course designed to point a moral—what the moral is our readers may determine for themselves—runs pleasantly and sustains without difficulty its didactic purpose. The 22nd Hussars (H. S. H. T. and T. O.)—which, being interpreted, is His Serene Highness of Thurn and Taxis' Own—is quartered at Perfectham, the great centre of the Radical organisation, the manufactory alike of iron and institutions, whose citizens look with equal disfavour on the landed gentry and the Established Church, and who seem likely to mingle as freely as oil with water with the aristocratic warriors stationed in their midst. But the regimental sports give us the opportunity of seeing these contending elements in peaceful encounter, and letting Rupert Fane, the eldest son of Lord Surbiton, make the acquaintance of the family of Alderman Naylor. At a pic-nic given soon afterwards by these he is introduced to Alice Strike, the daughter of the mayor, after whom the volume is called. Brought up in a rigidly Tory family, a violent Jingo, who considers it obligatory on the honour of England to fight for any real or fancied insult offered her, there could hardly be a greater contrast than Fane to the girl brought up to believe that, if the country were governed according to the peaceful tenets of democracy, all would be well, and that the agricultural labourers are in very truth crushed down by the land-owning class. All starting with the assured conviction that their own is the only just and righteous political creed, they discover with mutual astonishment that opinions diametrically opposed to their own have something to be said in their favour, while they become aware of certain holes in their own armour.

The plot turns chiefly on these two characters, but the interest of the story is by no means confined to them. There is a delightful sketch of the aristocratic lady who did not care about or understand politics, but who would yet abuse the Whigs and detest the Radicals, and there is an exquisite regimental dandy who can see nothing to choose between the Perfectham Radicals and the Nihilists but a want of pluck. Of the graver *dramatis personæ* the heroine's father merits a few lines to himself. The Mayor of Perfectham was a person of no ordinary calibre. As president of the Radical Association he had an absolute control over many, very many, members of Parliament. He was an honourable and conscientious man, and "boundless enthusiasm was his motive power. He regarded the Radical cause as the best ever known. It was not an end to itself ; it was a means to an end ; that end was the greater happiness of the masses of the people. Being an enthusiast in a cause it need not be said that he was not tolerant. He was extremely narrow. It was not want of charity so much as an honest belief that opponents of Radicalism were actuated by bad and selfish motives." The Mayor practised what he preached and treated the employees on his factories as a generous landlord treats his farmers and labourers. He provided them with a recreation room, dining-hall, a coffee tavern and a bath-house. They had cricket and foot-ball clubs and fields to play in. And yet this man could only see the weaknesses and excrescences of the good old land system existing in four out of five English parishes, under which the squire and parson's wife and daughter look after the villagers, doctor them when unwell, and teach in the school, find places in service for the boys and girls, and to whom all in the neighbourhood go for advice and help. So on the other hand Rupert Fane's father can only say that the Perfectham Radicals are the curse of the country and hold that nothing too bad can be said against them. It is not long before Fane realises that he is in love with the Radical's clever and charming daughter, and immediately upon this circumstances arise which compel him to contest the Perfectham seat in the Conservative interest. Our readers must turn to the book to find out how he reconciles these conflicting claims on his allegiance, and learn whether this ripening intimacy is nipped in the bud by the chilling blast of the political storm, or whether it has strength to survive it.

There is so much to recommend in these pages that it is a pity to have to find fault ; but it must be owned that some of the narrative parts are so much inferior to the rest, that they constitute a serious blemish. But in these troublous times it is a treat to see any one who is capable of holding a fair balance between contending opinions, and who does not rush to the conclusion that all who disagree with him are fools or knaves, and much gratitude is therefore due to the author of this interesting book.

"THE RABBI'S SPELL."†

A NOVEL written by so well-known a public character as Mr. Stuart Cumberland is sure to be widely read, independently of all claims to literary merit on the part of the author ; but the "Rabbi's Spell" is a well-written, well worked out story, and deserves to succeed for its own sake. Mr. Cumberland is a subscriber to a class of fiction, now very popular, which concerns itself chiefly with developments of the weird and mysterious. The book before us is essentially dramatic, the characters are strongly individualized and not too numerous, the plot is full of action, the interest well sustained throughout and, in accordance with good old melodramatic traditions, the story commences with a murder and ends with a suicide. The action is laid in Poland, and we are introduced to specimens of most of those parasites of the Russian commonwealth as to whose habits and characteristics special correspondents are never tired of enlightening us,—the rascally police spy, the highminded but misguided Nihilist, the ruffianly officer, the bribe-taking official, the down-trodden Hebrew, proud, vindictive, and clannish, and even to the great White Czar himself. The tone of the book is somewhat morbid, but the horrors are agreeably contrasted by the charming love passages between the fair Jewess Mira and Gelza Polinski, and the true hearted devotion of the heroine to her persecuted lover. That the great exponent of thought-reading should desire to introduce a practical application of his art into his plot was only natural, and this Mr. Stuart Cumberland has most effectively done. It is a strikingly dramatic episode, cleverly worked in, and the way in which Mr. Cumberland has employed his material will make his readers anticipate with interest the new venture in novel-writing on which he is now said to be engaged.

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* "The Radical's Daughter," by a Peer's son. London : Longmans, Green and Co. 1885.

† "The Rabbi's Spell." By Stuart Cumberland, Warne and Co.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, JAN. 28, EVENING.

The resignation of the Government was announced in both Houses of Parliament this evening, the reason for the step being the adoption of an adverse motion in the Commons.

Lord Salisbury has been summoned by Her Majesty the Queen to Osborne.

Parliament has been adjourned until next Monday.

JAN. 29, 5-45 P.M.

The resignation of the Ministry has been accepted.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

JAN. 28, EVENING.

The British Mediterranean Squadron has been ordered to Crete.

JAN. 29.

The European squadrons will assemble immediately at Suda Bay.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.

A Bill has been introduced into the Senate to discontinue the coinage of silver, but providing for the purchase every month of two to four million ounces of silver.

THE PEACE DELEGATES.

BELGRADE, JAN. 28.

The special Servian plenipotentiary has started for Bucharest to join the peace delegates.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 29.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* correspondent at Mandalay says that the city is being cleaned and the roads repaired. Great preparations are being made for the visit of the Viceroy, who will occupy Theebaw's apartments in the palace. A large gang of cheerful workers are busily employed.

Accounts from the districts show that there have been fewer dacoities. Col. Sladen's excellent arrangements are now bearing fruit. Speedy justice is administered by Major Adamson in the city, instead of the dawdling arrangements of the Burmese ministers. The Hlootdaw is ably assisted by Mr. Fforde, late of the Moulmein police.

Arrangements for the despatch of a column from Mingyan to join the Tonghoo column are being made. It is desirable that the march should be made quickly, as the hot weather is approaching.

GREAT FIRE AT MERGUI.

An extensive fire is reported to have occurred at Mergui. 400 houses, of the value of two lakhs, were destroyed. The origin of the fire was the carelessness of a Burman doctor. Fourteen years have elapsed since the last fire.

MANDALAY, THRO' MYINGYAN, JAN. 29.

General Prendergast returned from Shwyboo on the 24th.

The district is now quiet.

Major Jarner's flying column returned from Kyouksay on the 25th. They were attacked by rebels on the 22nd, but quickly dispersed them killing 24. They had three other skirmishes, and found nine more bodies. There was no loss on our side.

The two princes left Kyouksay with seven elephants and 200 Shans the day before the column arrived. They retreated southwards.

The Chindwin expedition is returning and reached Myingyan on the 25th.

General Prendergast left Mandalay to inspect the river posts to the south on January 27th.

Prize sales take place daily, but arrangements are being made to preserve all Pali manuscripts and records.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

THE meeting at the Town Hall yesterday to consider the Income-tax Bill was largely attended, chiefly by natives, very few Europeans being present. The Sheriff opened the meeting and was voted into the chair. The tenor of his speech was in favour of the Bill as the most reasonable and practicable method of raising the revenue to the needed point, but he could not agree with the exception of agriculture from the tax. Mr. Pitt Kennedy proposed the first resolution: "This meeting deeply regrets that it should have been proposed to incorporate the Income-tax (which has been condemned by eminent Indian authorities and which, in its practical operation in this country, has always been attended with more or less oppression,) into the permanent fiscal system of the country without an attempt being made to curtail expenditure, or to meet the expected deficit and equalize the incidence of taxation from other and less objectionable sources of taxation. This meeting accordingly desires to place on record its respectful but emphatic protest against the proposal to impose an Income tax in the way and under the circumstances under which it is proposed to impose it" Babu Norendranath Sen moved the next resolution: "That this meeting cordially supports the proposal to appoint a Financial Commission which, however, should have preceded and not followed the imposition of the Income-tax, and trusts that the Commission will not consist of a majority of officials, but that the non-official and the native community will be duly represented in it." Mr. Robert Allen moved the third resolution: "That the meeting is further of opinion that the Bill should be withdrawn, or at least that its operation, when enacted into law, be limited to one year, so that the public may be in a position to judge both from the enquiries of the Financial Commission, as well as by the light of actual experience, whether the tax should become a recognised part of the fiscal system of the country. That this meeting deplores the haste with which the Bill is being hurried through, as being inconsistent with that full consideration of the Bill which its importance demands, and with the growth of that interest in public affairs which the Government of India has sought so sedulously to foster by the scheme of local self-government, and by the resolution relating to greater publicity being given to the legislative measures of the government." Kumar Sutta Badi Ghosal seconded it, and it was put and carried unanimously. Mr. R. D. Mehta moved the next resolution, which was as follows: "That the Bill, as revised by the select Committee, is open to serious objections, among which may be mentioned that it fixed the minimum too low, that it makes invidious distinctions between military officers and the rest of the community, that it allows no deduction of the minimum, according to the accepted canons of taxation, from the taxable income, and that it imposes a tax upon houses in municipalities, which are already taxed." It was then moved by Kumar Hurry Krishna, seconded by Babu Tarapado Ghose, and carried unanimously, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions, under the signature of the chairman of this meeting, be forwarded for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. The meeting then came to a close, with a vote of thanks to the chair.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to-day the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Peari Mohan Mukerji were discussed, but were supported only by the Rao Saheb Vishvanath Mandlik and rejected.

The Income-tax Bill, as amended last week, was passed.

THE BROACH RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JAN. 29.

After extending over twenty days, the trial of 68 talavias charged with rioting and murdering Mr. Prescott and a police constable was concluded this evening before Mr. Horsley, Sessions Judge. In the course of an elaborate judgment the judge traced the history of the talavias from the time they migrated in a colony to Pavgad, with the object of showing that they had already experienced the value of combined action. On the present occasion they had too willingly listened to a leader promising land and money as a result of united effort, under superhuman guidance and assistance. The first accused, Lakha Chagud did seriously dream of taking the gadee of Broach in support of this view. The judge referred to the Naikda rising of 1868 in the Panchmahals, where prospects as wild as those entertained by Lakha had been conceived and carried to considerable lengths by similar persons. Mata, appearing at a subsequent period, appeared to have infused much life and energy into this hostile movement. The Judge observed that the hostile demonstration at the jail gate made a week before the riot ought to have opened the eyes of the local authorities to its serious character. As to the confessions recorded before the magistrates, all who made them now say they had been extorted by the police, but the court did not believe this story. Many of the accused said they did not know the common object or the assembly to which they had belonged, and had no intention of doing harm, but the Judge quoted statements made by a number of witnesses and accused to show there was a knowledge of the common intention pervading the whole assembly. The talavias had a grudge against the Collector, who had not listened to their prayers to do something for them, and had killed Mr. Prescott only by mistake. The Judge passed sentence of death on Lakha, the Bawa and Jeenea Bhagat, as throughout all the mass of evidence they stood out prominently as leaders of the rising, and of the cowardly assault on Mr. Prescott. 51 were sentenced to transportation for life and 14 were discharged for want of sufficient evidence. There was a very large crowd assembled in and around the Court.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, left here for Kurrachee this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester market has been firm.

4	per cent.	Rupee Paper	73½
4½	,,	,,	75⅝
3	,,	Consols for account	100⅛
3½	,,	Sterling loan	100⅜
4½	,,	French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver			46⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £13,600,000; Inc., £1,200,000.

Bills discounted, £20,600,000; decrease, £400,000.

Bullion—total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £21,900,000; increase, £900,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrival—Sheikh.

THE report of the committee appointed to consider the new Municipal Bill was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, a member of the committee, in proposing the adoption of the report, reviewed at some length the principal grounds on which the committee's recommendations were based. He approved of the changes proposed by the committee in the constitutional portion of the municipality, because it had not been altered to suit the advancing spirit of the times. Colonel Merewether was opposed to some of the recommendations made by the committee. He did not approve of the number returned by the Justices of the Peace being increased by nearly 50 per cent., or of the Government nominees being reduced by one-half. He advocated the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, and was of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should be not only a member, but the chairman of the Town Council, for it was to him that all the members looked for information on the different matters that came up for their consideration. The Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee thought that, upon the whole, the committee had proposed very fair amendments in the Bill. The Municipal Commissioner, who was listened to with great attention, spoke in support of the important provisions of the Bill, to the preparation of which he had contributed much time and labour. Dr. Blaney, who seconded the adoption of the committee's report, was strongly against the proposal to leave the control of municipal affairs in the hands of sub-committees, remarking that in practice the whole thing would be a failure. The consideration of the subject was not finished when the Corporation adjourned.

WE understand that the leading members of the Bombay Presidency Association have been invited to meet Mr. Samuel Smith, late member of Parliament for Liverpool, at the Association rooms, this afternoon. Mr. Smith obtained his seat for Liverpool at a bye-election, his opponent being Mr. A. B. Forwood. Liverpool has always had strong Tory instincts, and it was considered at the time that Mr. Smith had not the shadow of a chance of election, but that, as a recognition of his gallantry in attacking the Tory stronghold, he would have the first claim on the minority seat on a dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Forwood, however, as head of the local Tory caucus, had forfeited the favour of the bulk of his party by managing things in too autocratic a spirit, and Mr. Smith won through Tory abstentions. Mr. Smith has paid considerable attention to economic questions.

A CALCUTTA paper says that orders have been issued that the "offices" are not to begin their exodus to the hills this season until somewhat later than usual. The offices commence to move upon the 1st April, and close here finally on the 15th of the month. This is about three weeks later than the usual time of departure. The budget will not be brought before the Council till near the end of March, by which time, as the official year will almost have run out, it will be possible to frame a somewhat close estimate of the current year's expenditure, and this is probably the reason of the delay.

COLONEL JOHNSON, with the Manipuri Contingent, arrived at Jammu on the Manipur frontier on the 20th instant, where he left the Europeans and other British subjects whom he had rescued, 250 in number. Their safety thus assured, Colonel Johnstone with his force returned to Kendat, which he expected to reach on January 22nd. A strong detachment will probably be sent there from Mandalay.

THE return party of the Boundary Commission, with the exception of Major Rind, who remains a few days longer to hand over his stores, &c., to the Commissariat authorities, have left Quetta for India. Sir Robert Sandeman entertained the native officers and attachés at dinner, while the 6th Bombay Cavalry entertained the men and followers.

VERY heavy snow has fallen in the Upper Bolan Pass and Quetta. On the 15th and 16th there was a slight fall, which became very heavy during the 17th and 18th. There was no sign of its stopping even on the 19th. The Bolan rail has gone one mile beyond Dozan. Work is greatly impeded owing to snow and rain.

MR. N. POGSON, of Madras, has succeeded in obtaining the first prize amongst the designs sent in for the new Town Hall at Lahor. The style of architecture is described as of the Mogul period of Indo-Saracenic.

IN the north of China and in Japan a considerable improvement took place in the silk market at the commencement of the year. At Shanghai fresh buyers had come forward, and prices had advanced somewhat, and at Yokohama a very large business had been transacted at a marked advance on recent rates.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 5th of January was 144,514,554 lbs. as compared with 138,888,470 lbs. during the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 73,720,674 lbs., as against 65,858,141 lbs.

ACCORDING to a local paper there are several capitalists from Bombay in Bangalore at present in search of gold in the Mysore State.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON arrived at Bangalore on Monday morning from Madras, and left on Tuesday morning for Mysore and Seringapatam. He has probably by this time visited the tomb, at the latter place, of "Citizen" Tippoo, with whom his grand-uncle coquetted some ninety years since.

THERE are different ways of looking at Mr. Haas's proceedings in Mandalay. This is what the *Avenir de Tonkin* thinks of him:—"M. Haas, the French Minister to Burmah, who has shown himself incompetent to defend our interests against English pretensions, has been recalled and replaced temporarily by M. Bouteiller, Consul at Philadelphia, whose abilities have attracted attention, and whose mission is to energetically oppose all interference by the English Resident at Mandalay in our arrangements with the kingdom of Burma."

THERE has been recently very severe weather on the Afghan frontier, and a correspondent, writing from Camp Maruchak to an up country paper, gives a highly fanciful picture of the sufferings and experiences of the members of the Boundary Commission. He says:—

The night of the 23rd will, I think, live long in our memories, unless, indeed, we are doomed to a continued repetition of such weather. During the afternoon the snow clouds cleared away and night fell with a perfectly clear sky and a glorious frost. By dinner time though it got colder and colder, and though we had pans of burning wood-ashes under the table, it was all we could do to keep our liquor from freezing as we drank it. By the time dinner was over the thermometer was standing at 6°, and during the night it went down to two degrees below zero. One's breath froze into ice on one's pillow, and many of us found it difficult to sleep despite all the clothes we could pile on. I myself was awoke towards morning by a loud report which I found was caused by the bursting of a bottle of what had been drinking water, but which had turned into a block of ice and burst under my bed, and once awake the cold was too intense to get to sleep again. At 9 in the morning the thermometer was still only at 6°, and it continued to freeze all the day through, despite the sun. In the afternoon I was out shooting with the sun full on my face, yet my breath froze on my moustache the whole time. The poor cook, I think, had the hardest time of it. His eggs, he says, are all frozen hard, and he can make nothing of them; and further, as fast as he roasts his joint on one side it freezes, he says, on the other. Writing with ink of course is an utter impossibility—every ink-pot in camp contains simply a solid block of ice, and it is no use in thawing it as it freezes on the paper before it has time to dry. It is wonderful how well the men and followers are standing the cold, but a liberal issue of meat and tea and sugar seems to make them all proof against anything. I must say though, that they are precious quiet in the mornings and loth indeed to get up: their ablutions, too, I daresay, are few and far between; but really I cannot blame them. When it comes to us having to thaw our toothbrush every time we have to use it, and when everything around is frozen hard, little wonder that the poor Hindoo is chary of touching water. The bheesties, I think, I pity most. They can fill their *mussucks* certainly at the running canal, although even that is frozen over, but by the time they get into camp the water they are carrying is frozen and absolutely refuses to run out of the *mussucks* again. The 24th was not quite such a cold day as the 23rd. The thermometer only went down to 20 at night, but it was still below freezing-point all day.

Truth suspects that Lord Salisbury would have been glad to be spared the questionable privilege of appointing to the see of Manchester. When Bishop Fraser died, it was anticipated that his successor would be consecrated on St. Paul's Day, and that he would get to work in the diocese by the end of this month. It would seem more likely, however, that it will be the beginning of April before the new Bishop is enthroned, as Lord Salisbury, after eleven weeks, has got no nearer to an appointment than he was on the day of Dr. Fraser's funeral. It is understood that the see has been declined in four different quarters "The fact is," says *Truth*, "that not only is the work at Manchester overwhelming, but Bishop Fraser is a very difficult man to succeed, not merely on account of his popularity, his *savoir faire*, and his thoroughness, but also because he was in the habit of expending the greater portion (if not all) of his episcopal income on church and charitable works; and it is, therefore, desirable that his successor should (like himself) be the possessor of ample private means."

THE Governor of Madras will leave his capital for a short tour, on the 1st of February. He will first visit Tanjore and then go on to Puducottah, where he will remain for two days. Negapatam will be visited on the 5th, Combaconam on the 6th, Cuddalore on the 7th, and on the 8th His Excellency will return to Madras.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the proposal that, when an officer of the British service is promoted from one battalion of a regiment in India to another under orders for India, and is detained in India, under competent authority, pending the arrival of the latter, he is entitled to the full pay and Indian allowance of his advanced rank for the period of such detention.

THE new 17th Bengal Cavalry will in all probability be sent to Ferozepore, and not be quartered at Meean Meer as was originally intended. The regiment seems to have made gigantic progress towards completing their strength since a contemporary announced that they had enlisted only 170 men, as they have now over 600 men and 400 horses. Dr. Griffiths, now attached to the 17th B.C., is likely to get one of the new Goorka regiments; and Dr. Brander, at present with the 21st Punjab Infantry, the medical charge of the 17th.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

THE following memorial on the subject of military expenditure in India was sent to the Right Honourable Lord Randolph Churchill, H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, by yesterday's mail:—It is with the deepest concern that the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have reviewed the measures that are now being actively taken by the Government of India, under instructions from the Secretary of State in Council, to add to the present military force of the Empire 10,000 more British, and 20,000 more native soldiers at a cost which is estimated at about two millions sterling per annum.

2. Bearing in mind the fact that the strength of the Indian army was till very recently maintained, with but immaterial variations, almost at the figure originally recommended in the Report of the Royal Commission of 1859, and afterwards approved of by the Simla Army Commission of 1879; and considering the opinion expressed in the report of the latter that for repelling external aggression on the North West and North-East frontiers of India, a field force of 50,000 to 60,000 fighting men is quite adequate, while 39,600 British soldiers and 75,800 native soldiers would still remain available for the internal defence of the country and "suffice to maintain order in British and feudatory India and on the frontiers;" the Council of this Association have failed to understand the reasons for which it is now proposed to augment the existing strength of the British India Army. If the necessity for repelling external aggression is fully met by the 50,000 or 60,000 fighting men that can readily be placed in the field from the existing force of 1,89,000 men, it is difficult to think of any other necessity or contingency arising to justify in times of peace a permanent addition of 30,000 troops and, consequently, a permanent burden of two millions of sterling on the revenues of India. For if by some unlucky mishap or disaster it was even found imperative to a greater portion of the remaining available fighting force to the field of operations such a movement could be easily effected. The present facilities of transport and telegraphic communication would enable the military authorities, at very short notice, to replace from England, or from England's Colonial possessions nearest to India, the European portion of the force which may be ordered on field duty; while by a judicious utilisation of the remaining regular native troops in conjunction with the better class of drilled soldiers which the Princes and Feudatories of the empire would be ready and willing to place at the disposal of Government, a sufficient number of soldiers would still be available for preserving internal order or quelling disturbance with the aid of the Civil Police which is now maintained at a net cost to the Imperial revenue of £2,150,000 per annum. And the number available for internal defence might be considerably increased were the Government to encourage the formation of volunteer corps in important centres of the country from among the educated and respectable classes of the Indian community.

3. Above and beyond these facts it is needful to remember, as has been very clearly demonstrated in the Despatch from the Government of India, (No. 168 of 1879. Military Department) dated Simla, 22nd May 1879, that the construction of railways and the development of communications have greatly increased the power of the Indian Government to concentrate troops, and thus altered strategical conditions; that districts which twenty years ago were unsettled are now peaceful and settled, and that the troops have been re-armed with improved weapons which vastly enhance their fighting capacity as against any Asiatic troops, and perhaps even as against European troops, according to some of the highest military authorities.

4. Thus, while fully alive to the necessity of adequate measures which shall place the empire in a position to repel external foes, when occasion arises, and to maintain internal peace at all times, the Council beg leave to submit that no case has been made out for the augmentation of the present forces. And such augmentation is to be specially deprecated in view of the appalling expenditure of 17 millions sterling which India is now obliged annually to incur upon its army even as at present constituted.

5. Successive Viceroys and Finance Ministers as well as other high authorities on military finance have deplored, from time to time, the growth of our military expenditure and emphasised the necessity of curtailing it. It is only within the last official year that the accounts have shown some reduction, but Sir Auckland Colvin has not been slow in his Financial Statement of March last to express his fear as to the maintenance of this somewhat reduced expenditure. And in any case the stupendous enhancement of our military charges in years past admits of no concealment.

7. In 1861, Mr. Samuel Laing, the then Finance Minister, observed:—"I am sanguine that the total expenditure on the army may be kept at £12,250,000 or even brought down to 12 millions in India and 2 millions in England . . . . It is not fair that India should pay the full cost of the Reserve Establishment in England. . . . . . If a fair settlement is made I look for a considerable further reduction on the military estimates." It is important to mention here that this estimate was arrived at after the laborious investigations carried on in England by Sir G. Balfour whose impartiality in the examination of military accounts for the distribution of the entire Military Charges between England and India is well known. This estimate of 14 millions has, however, remained merely a theoretical one, while the latest complete accounts for 1884-85 show an actual net military expenditure of 17 millions, exclusive of all outlays. In paragraph 5 of their military Despatch 168, dated Simla 22nd May 1879 the Government of Lord Lytton remarked in reference to the payments made to the Imperial Government on account of imperial troops: that "these have been repeatedly investigated but with results we have not been able to accept as equitable and unsatisfactory. . . . We have grave reasons for thinking that justice to India requires the reduction of these payments (by about a million sterling) to a consolidated yearly payment of £850,000." Every Finance Minister in turn has protested against military charges in England, charges in the regulation of which, as the Government of India has more than once observed, it has no voice. It was elicited in evidence from of the witnesses examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Finance that the Government of India was not consulted by the English War Office whenever permanent increased charges were thrown upon the Indian Exchequer. The Marquis of Salisbury was obliged to admit this fact to observe that vigilance was required on the part of the India Office in order to guard against danger from other departments of the State encroaching upon the rights of the Indian Exchequer; while letters of remonstrance were addressed by Lord Northbrook and the Duke of Argyll as to the "unjust" and "scandalously unjust character of some of the charges fastened upon India. Again, Sir T. T. Pears observed before the same Committee that with an aggregate increase of nearly £400,000 a year for pay and allowances entailed by certain changes made by the War Office, there was little or no consultation with the India Office as regards the changes themselves. Lord Sandhurst deposed to the effect that questions of military organisation were decided at home without reference to Indian authorities. While Lord Salisbury further admitted that increased expenses had been entailed upon India by the necessity of following the lead of England in making changes in the British army organisations,—changes made without special reference generally to the interests of India—His Lordship did not hesitate to state that it was expedient that this country should be generally consulted by the War Office in reference to any changes affecting its revenues.

8. "It has to be observed on the other hand, state the Government of India in their Despatch No. 401, 21st November, 1884, "that whereas the British garrison in India has practically remained unaltered in respect of numbers and efficiency many years past, its cost has been in course of constant increase from the various changes which have been made in the organisation of the British army, changes made entirely, it may be said, from imperial considerations, and in which Indian interests have not been consulted or advanced. The introduction of short service, the increase in the higher rank of officers, the rules relating to promotion, have all made large demands on the Indian treasury; in return for which India has derived no commensurate advantage. . . . It has to be remembered that charges which do not cause any very serious additions to English estimates, and which are carried out without the least reference to India, involve very much larger charges on the Indian revenues by reason of the much more liberal allowance enjoyed by officers in this country. The conversion, for example, of the First Captains of the Royal Artillery into Majors gives the officer so promoted an increase of only 5 shillings a day in England; in this country the difference between the pay of a Major and a Captain of Artillery is 342 Rupees a month."

9. It is for your Lordship to consider the appalling gravity of the charge which is made manifest even in this one instance. But in order that the injustice of the many military charges which have been fastened on India since 1864-5, and their baneful influence on the Indian revenues, may be seen to the full, the Council of the Association beg to refer your Lordship to the 45th paragraph of the same Despatch. Not a single year has elapsed since 1864-5 in which some permanent charges, light or heavy, have not been thrown on India. It is not surprising if in the succeeding paragraph the Government of India is constrained to remark that this process of increasing the charges of the European forces in India has indeed been carried on of late years to an extent of which Her Majesty's Government are perhaps hardly aware. . . . . These additional charges amount to more than £800,000 a year. Some of them were for necessary improvements; others were imposed with little or no reference to Indian wants, and in most cases without the India Government having any voice in the matter." Thus, though the expediency of consulting the Indian Government on changes in the British military organisation affecting the revenues of India was admitted and acknowledged in 1873, that Government had, eleven years later, still to complain, that it had no voice in the adoption of such changes so far as they affected Indian revenues?

10. Your Lordship cannot be unaware of the fact that, strictly speaking, the net revenue of India, during the decade ending 1883-4, has increased at the rate of about £670,000 per annum, but that this increase is absorbed by expenditure of almost equal amount. Of this annual average increase of revenue, military expenditure alone absorbs about £144,000. The net military expenditure in 1874-5 was 45·5 millions. In 1883-4 it rose to 16·99 millions. During the same decade the growth of the net land revenue was £400,332 or say £40,000 per annum. So that it is clear that increased military expenditure absorbs in one year the net increase in land revenue of three years and a half.

11. It is evident that inasmuch as the steady yearly growth of revenue is absorbed by corresponding expenditure, the Indian Exchequer has no reserve to fall back upon. There is no true surplus to speak of, while the periodic calamities of scarcity or famine, let alone other and unforeseen contingencies, have generally to be met with borrowed money which only swells the permanent interest charge on the Revenues of the country. Reviewing in 1879 the finances of India for the seven preceding years, Sir John Strachey observed, that India "possessed no true surplus of revenue over expenditure to cover the many contingencies to which a great country is exposed." The Council beg to observe that this state of Indian finance still continues.

12. Such being the ordinary condition of the Indian revenue we must leave it to your Lordship to consider how the finances can fear the severe strain that is now about to be put upon them to the extent of 2 millions sterling per annum. The inability of the country to meet any further demand upon its resources is now notorious, while there are no two opinions as to the fact that the limit of taxation has been reached. In their Despatch of 8th February 1878, the Government of India observed that placed as it was "under the serious responsibility of so administering the affairs of the greatest dependency of the British Crown, that while British supremacy is strictly guarded, the means of securing that end shall not unduly weigh on the people of the country, it was constrained to represent to Her Majesty's Government that the burden thrown upon India on account of the British troops is excessive and beyond what an impartial judgement would assign in considering the relative material wealth of the two countries and the mutual obligations that subsist between them." And again, "all that we can do is to appeal to the British Government for an impartial view of the relative financial capacity of the two countries to bear the charges that arise from the maintenance of the army of Great Britain, and for a generous consideration of the share to be assigned by the wealthiest nation in the world to a dependency so comparatively poor and so little advanced as India." Later on the Supreme Government acknowledged, that "owing to the poverty of the people and their consequent inability to bear taxation it was unable to supply the funds required for the most necessary and desirable objects." In the face of these unequivocal declarations the Council are extremely concerned to find that an additional permanent burden of two millions sterling is now sought to be imposed on the population whose yearly income barely goes beyond 40 shillings per head, and that, too for a purpose of which the necessity is not made out. Such a step, if persisted in, can only result in discontent which should be avoided at all hazards, not to say anything of the perpetual hindrance it would offer to the execution of those measures of great public utility which are so imperatively wanted.

13. The Council of the Association therefore, hope that your Lordship will, on a reconsideration of the whole question in all its bearings, political and financial, be pleased to recall the instructions issued on the subject and at that the same time take such measures for the curtailment of the over-grown military expenditure as to bring about a sooner and healthier state of Indian finance generally.

14. Should, however, Her Majesty's Government adhere to their resolution to carry out the proposed increase in the army, the Council submit that the expediture thereon should be met from retrenchment, for which there is yet great scope and not from increased taxation and that the Imperial Government of England be asked to share the greater portion of the burden. The ostensible reason urged for the increase of troops is the necessity of preparedness to repel foreign invasion on North-west frontier. While we hold that the safest and most prudent policy of safe-grading the Empire is to remain within the country's true line of defence, supported at the back by the whole strength of a devoted and contented people, we would also argue that in such an eventuality as the increased expenditure to meet a sense of strict justice alone should prompt England to share with India the great burden of the military charges thus entailed, bearing in mind the capacity of "a dependency so comparatively poor and so little advanced as India" and remembering the England's vital interests are involved in the maintenance of the Indian Army.

15. The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, therefore, pray, firstly, that the resolution to increase the Indian army by 30,000 troops be rescinded with the view to save Indian revenues the proposed permanent additional burden of two millions; but if that course fail to meet the approval of Her Majesty's Government than that the expenditure be shared in an equitable way by England and India. Secondly, that the most rigorous economy be enforced on all departments of the public service whereby considerable savings may be effected to ease the finances of an oppressive burden and enable the Government of India to lay by a substantial reserve which may be useful in time of emergency. Thirdly, that a scheme be considered and determined upon for the formation of Native Volunteer Corps. And, lastly, that a more stringent system of check and control be established so that encroachments on the revenues of India may be effectually prevented.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, JAN. 27.

THE annual speech-day at this Rajkumar College is always looked forward to with pleasure by the good people of Rajkote, as it affords them an intellectual treat, which is very rare in such an out-of-the-way mofussil town. This institution was brought into existence some fifteen years ago, contrary to a good deal of blind local prejudice. Great credit is due to the liberal-minded chiefs who supply it with the sinews of war and an adequate contingent of princely students, as well as to the Agency officers, whose moral support is indispensable Mr. Macnaghten is also to be congratulated upon the success that has attended his labours. Under his kind care the nurseling of 1870 has now grown to be a lusty youth, and gradually making its influence felt all over the Presidency. The number of its friends has rapidly increased, as could be judged from the large crowd that assembled to witness the prize distribution to the successful Rajkumars on the 25th instant. Major-General Carnegy, Commanding the Northern Division, presided on the occasion. The hall where the ceremony took place was literally crammed by ladies and gentlemen of the station.

Principal Macnaghten opened the proceedings with an able speech, which was loudly applauded. He said:—

"General Carnegy, ladies and gentlemen,—I am sure you will only well understand that after fifteen years of this work, and fifteen annual prize-giving speeches, I have not much that is new to remark with respect to the objects of this College, or the method by which we aim at attaining them. Generally, however, on occasions like this, it is our custom to take a short retrospect of the past year of our life—the year of which these prizes represent the labour and the fruits. And this is what I shall try to do now. When last our prizes were given away—in November 1884—the number on our rolls was 35; to-day it is 39. The increase is due to the recent arrival of a re-inforcement from Kolahpur which has been sent to us under the auspices of our old friend, Colonel Watson, who, being now back in Kattywar, writes that he would have been very glad to be present here to-day had not important public business called him in another direction. I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing our acknowledgments to the Regent of Kolhapur also, for so kindly entrusting his sons to our charge, and of assuring him that we on our part shall spare no endeavours to justify his confidence. Besides the four from Kolhapore, three others have recently joined us from Dhrangadhra; and all these seven are young, and children of good promise. We have had our exits as well as our entrances; and, among others who have recently left us, are the Nawab of Sachin and his brother, Kumar Saheb Chhatrasinghji, of Rajpipla, and Kumar Saheb Kalubha, of Kutch. They have left us, they all know, with our best wishes and anxious hopes for their future well-doing. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, of Sachin, the younger brother of the Nawab, who, at the time of our last prize-giving, stood at the head of the College, is now continuing his studies at Cambridge, where he is working hard and well. He has taken the place in England of Kumbar Harbhamji, of Morvee, our successful B. A. and barrister-at-law, whom this year has restored to us with his legal and other honours thick upon him, and of whom we are all justly proud. We are all very glad to have him back, and we trust he will soon be in a position to realize the high expectations he has raised and to be a useful and honourable servant of his country and our Queen.

All these changes, these comings and goings, remind us that our college is but a type of the greater stage of life, and that this too, alas, has had its exits, full of meaning for us, within the past year. Thakore Saheb Dajiraj of Wadhwan, for several years a student of this College, well known and much respected by most of us, was cut off last May in the prime of life, at the very outset of what seemed to us a most promising career. To his natural ability (which was considerable) his English education and experience in travel had added the graces of taste and refinement, and had fitted him in an eminent manner for his high inheritance. Gentle, also, and kind by nature, he had shown much sympathy with the wants of his people that we hoped he might have come to be regarded as the model of a good chief. The All-wise God has willed otherwise. But if the sudden death of our friend has brought nearer to us all the uncertainty of things and has helped us to realize that the noblest part of man's noblest life is not of this world—that kingly honours and worldly attributes, which soon pass away, are not to be compared with those spiritual realities, which abide for ever—I mean the manly and holy qualities of purity, of truth, of self-denial, of the love of God and man—if, I say, these eternal truths have been brought nearer to our minds, then the life and death of our dear young friend will not have been in vain. And then, too, what shall I say of the sorrow which this opening year has brought to us all—the sudden loss of our loved and respected Political Agent, Colonel West, who had been very much attached to each one in this College—to each one, I had almost said, in Kattywar. For everywhere he was loved and esteemed. There was in him, to a remarkable degree, a personal attractiveness of culture and manner—"a constant influence, a peculiar grace"—which drew to him, almost at first sight, the affection and confidence of all who saw him. It is not for me to speak of him as a public officer, and my own official chief; nor do we analyse for ourselves, or for others, the characters of our kindest friends. But I could not on this occasion pass over what has been to us all a great personal sorrow, nor omit to give some poor feeble expression to the sympathy we all feel with Mrs. West. I know how futile all human words are in the first bitter hour of bereavement, but I know too that she will be glad to be assured that we sympathise with her grief. Our thoughts have naturally turned to these things, but now I will speak more particularly of ourselves and our College work and the prizes. There are now only two Kumars in our first class. These have both done well, and both should do well hereafter. Ramsinghji, as the head of the College, is to have both the Idar and Gondal prizes, while Ranjitsinghji wins the first gymnastic and also the English-speaking prize. The gymnastic prize is given not only for gymnastics but also for riding and all playground sports. The second gymnastic prize is awarded to Takhatsinghji of Katosan, who is worthy in all respects to be commended. The good-conduct prize, which is generally given to one of the little boys, is this year awarded to Balubha of Gondal. And the annual prizes of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th classes are respectively awarded to Akheyrajji of Wala, Shivsingji of Mundetti, Jetmal of Dedan, Ramkhachar of Jhasdan and Kaluba of Minapore. I have also to speak with special commendation of the school-work of Giga Wala of Bagasra and Mansur Khachar of Jhasdan. Mr. Aston, who has from the first had special opportunities of knowing this College, kindly examined our class in September last, and has, in general, reported favourably of the application of the students. We are glad to see some of our old pupils here on this occasion—the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, Kumar Harbhamji of Morvee, and Gohal Harisinghji Jessabhai of Bhavnagar, who by their presence testify their continued interest in this institution. As this is the first occasion on which the Gondal prize is to be presented, we are particularly gratified that the Thakore Saheb has driven in to witness this ceremony. We thank you all, ladies and gentlemen of Rajkot, for honouring this occasion with your presence, and for the kindness with which in general you have regarded this institution. And finally, General Carnegy, we all thank you very much for so very kindly presiding this evening. We remember our march-past of two years ago, and your kindness on that occasion, and we trust that the events of to-day may tend to strengthen rather than weaken the ties of your former kind interest in us."

General Carnegy then rose and addressed the assembly as follows:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I feel extremely obliged to my friend, Mr. Macnaghten, for the honour he paid me in inviting me to be present on this occasion, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to comply with his request that I should present the prizes gained by the successful competitors during the past year at this college. I have now had considerable experience of the Princes in this Province, and it has been a pleasure to me to note that some of the most enlightened rulers have been educated at this college. Amongst them I should like to mention my friends the Thakore Sahebs of Bhownuggur and Gondal, the latter of whom I am delighted to see here this evening to do honour to the institution in which he received the first rudiments of that education which enables him now to conduct the duties of his high position with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to those placed under his enlightened rule. These are bright examples for all of you to follow, and if you attend diligently to the excellent instruction placed within your reach at this college, there is no reason that I can see why your exertions should not be rewarded with a success equal to that of those gone before you. I sincerely sympathize with you all in the loss by death of those referred to by Mr. Macnaghten. Colonel West was a personal friend of my own, and I know what a deep interest he always took in the welfare of this institution. Let us hope that those who succeed him may show an equal interest in all that concerns you, and that the Rajkumar College of Kattywar may, under its distinguished Principal, Mr. Macnaghten, long continue to enjoy the high position it now holds.

The chairman then performed the interesting duty of awarding various prizes to the students whose names were announced in the Principal's speech. The prizes consisted of handsome books in morocco leather with the College crest and motto impressed thereon. When this ceremony was over several Rajkumars delighted the audience by recitations in the following order:—

Mansur Khachar of Jusdan	Edinburgh after Flodden.
Akherajji of Wala	Psalm of Life.
Kala Wala of Luni	On "Vyasan."
Jetmal of Dedan	On "Vyasan."
Shivsinghji of Mundetti	Execution of Montrose.
Bawa Wala of Wadia	Horatius.
Ranjitsinghji of Jamnagar	Young Lochinvar.
Shivsinghji of Mundetti	Dasmaskanda.
Ramsinghji of Sihor	From Cox's Tales of Ancient Greece.

In the recitations each and all did creditably well.

Soon after the conclusion of the ceremony the Rajkumars were good enough to represent on an improvised stage scenes from the *Pratap Natak*, dealing with the courage and exploits of Rana Pratapsinghjee of Udeypore. The acting was excellent—the scene representing the Court of Akbar being particularly amusing. Some of the young actors did not at all seem to be wanting in histrionic talents. The story of the plot is as follows:—

Raja Mansingh of Jeypore had married his sister to the Emperor Akbar and had accepted the command of the Imperial army. He had therefore incurred the disdain of Pratapsingh, Rana of Oodeypore.

Scene I.—Mansingh, on his march to Delhi, is invited to dine at Pratapsingh's palace; but when he goes to the dinner, Amarsingh, instead of his father Pratapsingh, appears alone to receive him; and Mansingh, incensed at this open insult, at once takes his departure, vowing that he will make Pratapsingh bow his haughty neck in submission to Akbar.

Scene II.—The Oodeypore Court. Pratapsingh's praises are sung by a bard, and all his nobles swear on his sword that they will support him to the last extremity.

Scene III.—Akbar's Court. Akbar and his courtiers are discussing Pratapsingh's bravery, when a wandering bard enters and describes the proceedings of the Darbar represented in Sc. II.

Scene IV.—Pratapsingh, having been defeated in battle, is hotly pressed by two Mogul horsemen; when his brother Saktajee (who had previously fought on Akbar's side) rejoins him, and slays the pursuers. Pratapsingh's horse, which had been desperately wounded in the battle, expires, and Saktajee gives him his own horse instead.

Scene V.—Farid Khan, a noble, comes with one follower in search of Pratapsingh, and while they are boasting of their own prowess, Pratapsingh suddenly joins them, and, by the awe of his mere presence, so frightens them that they yield up their swords. He afterwards lets them depart unhurt.

Scene VI.—Pratapsingh, reduced to the last extremity, resolves to abandon his territory, when a Baniya, formerly his treasurer, offers him from his private resources a sum sufficient to maintain a large army for twelve years. Pratapsingh is hereby induced to continue the struggle. (And with this army he afterwards fights his way back to Oodeypore.)

Scene VII.—Akbar, hearing from his own commanders that Pratapsingh has recovered his kingdom, resolves to molest him no more.

Scene VIII.—Pratapsingh's Court. Distribution of rewards to his brave supporters.

The audience dispersed, highly pleased with the night's entertainment.

THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY GRACE.

THE following petition has been presented to the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

The humble petition of the undersigned Graduates of the University now resident in Bombay respectfully Sheweth, I. That your petitioners have learnt that it is proposed to admit by special grace, as a candidate to the next M.A Examination of the University, a gentleman who is a matriculated student of the University, but who has not passed any one of the Examinations which are intermediate to the M.A. Examination.

2. That your petitioners are informed and believe, that the grounds upon which it is proposed to extend such grace, are, that the intended object thereof lately presented himself in England as a candidate for examination for the Indian Civil Service, and that although he failed to pass such examination for he (as it is alleged) obtained a fair numbers of marks thereat, and that he kept certain terms at some College or other in England.

3. That your petitioners submit that if under such circumstances this grace be passed, the value and prestige of the highest University degree in Arts will be seriously depreciated; that a grave injustice will be caused to those who have already attained the degree of M. A. after being subjected (under the Rules of the University) to the rigorous tests of the Intermediate Examinations; that a like injustice will be inflicted upon graduates in Medicine and Civil. Engineering, who however brilliant may have been their University career are not privileged to present themselves for the examination for M-A. unless they have taken the degree for Bachelor of Arts; and finally, that an injustice will also be done to those numerous aspirants for the distinction of an M.A. degree, who are now devoting their energies to a preparation for the intermediate examinations which they are required to pass.

4. That the experience of many of your petitioners leads them to say that it is less difficult for a candidate to pass his M.A. examination, being permitted as he is, to select at his choice some special branch of learning as the subject for examination, than to prepare for, and obtain, the B-A. degree, which entails the careful study of many and diverse compulsory subjects.

5. That your petitioners submit that the passing of the proposed special grace will form a highly inconvenient and dangerous precedent, inasmuchas if extended in the case of a candidate who has been rejected at the examination in England for the Civil Service, it is probable that a like privilege will be claimed by every unsuccessful candidate for admission to that service, while many, who have not obtained the B.A. degree, will be impressed with the belief that they may proceed to England, there to present themselves for examination for the Civil Service, and if unsuccessful, return to Bombay to claim, as a right, the privilege of immediate and direct admission to the examination for the M.A. degree.

6. That your petitioners further submit, that inasmuch as on the one hand it is competent for candidates for the M.A. degree to select one subject only for examination for that degree, whilst on the other hand, candidates for the B.A. degree are required to prove their knowledge in a variety of subjects of the description insisted upon by the Civil Service examiners, the circumstance that a candidate has failed to pass the Civil Service examination, is by itself a strong reason that he shall submit to the preliminary test of the intermediate examinations, before being allowed to present himself for examination for the M.A. degree, and that his unsuccessful candidature for the Civil Service forms no ground whatever for exemption from that preliminary test.

7. And your petitioners further beg leave to point out with reference to the terms alleged to have been kept by the candidate in England, that such terms are not recognisable by the University of Bombay. But even if such terms were capable of recognition by the Bombay University, your petitioners would still submit that they do not justify the exemption proposed to be extended to this unsuccessfull candidate for entrance to the Civil Service.

8. Lastly, your petitioners having at heart the welfare and reputation of the Bombay University, and being persuaded that such welfare and reputation are likely to suffer in the public estimation, if the proposed special grace be granted do humbly protest against the passing of the grace and pray that the same be not passed.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is doubtless quite right that students should not be permitted, as a general rule, to appear for the M. A. examination until they have passed the intermediate examinations, but some of your correspondents appear to hold an unduly high opinion of the M. A. examination, and very erroneous views as to the nature of the Indian Civil Service examination. It could easily be shown from the statistics of the latter examination, during the last twenty years, that only candidates of considerable distinction pass from the English universities, and no candidate would have the slightest chance of passing from an Indian university unless he possessed abilities of a very high order. It seems, therefore, somewhat unreasonable for the Bombay graduates to raise such an outcry against a student, who appeared at the Indian Civil Service examination, being permitted to appear at the M. A. examination, for if this candidate fails in the above examination, no harm can be done to the cause of education in this Presidency, but if he passes, it may be assumed that he is superior to many graduates, as four graduates appeared at the last M. A. examination, not one of whom passed.

It is, moreover, highly improbable that the Principal of Elphinstone College, who is distinguished for his impartiality, and for the interest which he takes in educational matters, would advocate the cause of a student, to whose case he had not given due consideration.

COMMON SENSE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the most objectionable features in the working of our local University is, as we are all aware, that measures affecting directly or indirectly the interest of the public in general and its members in particular are carried through regardless of the feelings of those concerned. We have been saved from this misfortune in the case of the passing of the proposed University grace, and we owe that mainly to your correspondent "Graduate," who unveiled the matter through your columns. It is high time now, I hope, for the Chancellor, who will take up the matter in hand, and remove this as well as other like flaws in the administration of our University. With great regret I see in your advertisement columns a notice that the intended meeting of the graduates could not be held on account of shortness of time. It is, indeed a matter of great congratulation that a movement is set on foot for sending in a protest against the proposed measure. I, as a graduate, have seen a copy of it and signed it, and therein the graduates have most emphatically asserted their rights, I will very briefly refer to another evil prevailing in Bombay, in canvassing votes for or against offices or measures such as this. It is indeed very unfair for a man to go up to another, who for some cause or another could not refuse him, and ask him to vote for a particular person or object that man may have a fancy to, or be in need of for obliging some of his friends, without looking to the affect it would produce upon the rights of others. Equally unfair is it for the man himself, who, without considering the *pros* and *cons* of a matter would succumb to influence and tie himself up to the first comer. Of course in seeing whether a measure ought or ought not to pass, we must consider whether it is reconcilable with the principle of justice to others, and whether or not it would in any way depreciate from the value and prestige of the institution affected by such a measure in the eyes of the public. In this particular case arguments are advanced from the other side that once long before a similar grace was passed, no opposition was then made, and therefore this grace should also be passed, and we should not oppose it. With all deference to those who hold such opinion, I submit that this is not a proper case for such grace. My impression is that this rule is kept to enable the Senate to extend its grace to a person who, happening to be an expert in one branch of knowledge, and hence not familiar with other branches to come up and pass the M. A. Examination. In such cases I think the graduates will receive him with approbation and consider him as a worthy addition to the M. A's. But in the present case I hear the gentleman is not a specialist in any branch of knowledge, is of an age at which most of the graduates commence their university career, and being matriculated is entitled as such to enter any of our colleges. Why should he be allowed to go up for the M.A. examination at once rather than in the usual way as we do? Much has been said in your columns as to the subjects of study of the B.A. and M.A. examinations, and the nature of such examinations, I need not dwell further upon it. If, notwithstanding this, the grace is passed, at least the promoters of the movement now creating so much excitement amongst the educated public in Bombay will have done their duty to the University by strongly protesting against it.

Jan. 29. M. N. S.

MUSIC IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The residents of Byculla and Mazagon have latterly enjoyed many a pleasant Saturday evening at the Victoria Gardens, thanks to the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, which has been kind enough to play there on those occasions.

I understand, however, that one reason why we have not more frequently had the pleasure of hearing a little music there, is that the bandstand is to some extent unsuitable, and requires a little alteration to remove the difficulties which are at present felt in using it. The foundation, it appears, requires to be slightly raised for one thing. I have no doubt that if this letter catches the eye of the Municipal Commissioner matters in this respect will be set right by steps being taken to give us a thoroughly good bandstand in the Gardens.

It is stated that were it not for the fact that the stand is unsuited to its purpose we should have the additional pleasure of hearing the Governor's band play there again. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer band, I am informed, will play in the Gardens this evening, and our thanks are due to them for doing so in spite of the difficulties mentioned.

ORPHEUS.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

THE competition for the Adjutant-General's and Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s prizes were resumed at Coorla and Poona yesterday morning. At Coorla the weather was very favourable and the most admirable order was kept. In Match I., Vol. Gordon and Sergt. Sharp are not beaten, with their scores at 84 points each. Lieut. English is second with 82 points. In the Match II., Lance-Corpl. F. A Mackinnon. D Coy, comes first, so far, with 87 points. Vol. S. B. Stacey, E. and Corpl. Myer, D. Coy. are second with 82 points each. The Poona men appear to have done very poorly so far. Appended are the score made by them in Match I.

Match I—Adjutant-General's Prize, open to all comers, At Coorla and Poona. Distances 200, 600 and 700 yards, rifle M. H., 7 shots at each distance ; position, standing or meeting 200 yards, prone at 600 and 700 yards, target and marking Wimbledon.

	200	600	700	Total.
Lt T M English, B Co ...	29	25	28	82
Capt R S Brown, B Co ...	27	24	28	79
Corpl R Hayter, G I P R ...	24	31	24	79
Lc-Copl T A McKinnon, D Co	27	27	24	78
Lt F C Brewin, D Co ...	31	24	21	76
Lt W Jefferies, A Co ...	23	21	30	74
Mr E Pyrke, H M ...	29	22	19	69
Vol F W Hanson, C Co ...	26	18	24	68
Sergt P Ryan, G I P R ...	25	20	22	67
Sergt T J McClouglin, C Co...	26	20	21	67
Sergt W Boylett, D Co ...	28	16	18	62
Corpl E Thomas, C Co ..	27	18	13	58
Corpl Sergt N Devlin, A Co ...	17	20	19	56
Vol A S Headlum, C Co ...	26	4	10	40

The following are scores made in Match I at Poona on the 28th :—

Lc-Copl J B Brown ...	30	27	24	81
Vol Fletcher ...	24	22	28	74
Vol A E Carey ...	28	24	20	72
Lc-Copl D Clabby ...	28	30	12	70
Sergt McDonnell ...	18	21	24	63
Vol Middlecout ...	29	16	17	62
Vol W Plunkett ...	17	15	20	52
Vol L Thomas ...	21	6	21	48

Match II—Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Prize.—At Coorla and Poona. Distances 200, 600 and 700 yard, rifle M. H., shots 7, position, 200 yards, standing or kneeling, 600 and 700 prone., targets and marking Wimbledon.

	200	600	700	Total.
Lc-Copl T A McKinnon, D Co	27	28	32	87
Corpl S Myer, D Co ...	30	20	32	82
Vol G B Slacey, E Co ...	30	24	28	82
Lt T M English, B Co ...	29	24	27	80
Vol J W Gordon, D Co ...	28	27	25	80
Sergt D J Sharp, E Co ...	24	25	27	76
Corpl W Tait, B Co ...	25	29	22	76
Corpl E Thomas, C Co ...	32	19	25	76
Sergt W Boylett, D Co ...	27	21	25	76
Lt F C Brewin, D Co ...	25	20	27	72
Lc-Copl T Thomas, C Co ...	24	20	27	71
Lc-Copl W Lane, E Co ...	25	21	25	71
Sergt T J McClouglin, C Co...	27	19	22	68
Lt W Jefferies, A Co ...	25	14	28	67
Lc-Copl C H Bailey, B Co ..	24	13	2	61
Vol A C Lloyd, C Co ...	23	11	26	60
Corpl Sergt N Devlin, A Co ...	22	17	21	60
Corpl Sergt W F Melvin, E Co.	26	19	14	59
Vol A Monk, C Co ...	29	4	24	57
Vol A S Headlum, C Co ...	20	14	20	54

His Excellency the Governor's and Lady Reay's Prizes will be competed for this morning. The following are the conditions.

Match III—H. E. the Governor's Prizr.—At Coorla and Poona. Distances 300, 500, and 800 yards, rifle H. M., position prone ; No. of shots 7 at each distance ; entrance fee, Re. 1 targets and marking Wimbledon.

Match IV—Lady Reay's Prize.—At Coorla and Poona. Distance 300, 500, and 800 yards, rifle M. H., 7 shots, position prone, entrance fee Re. 1, targets and marking Wimbledon.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BOMBAY-GYMKHANA.

LAWN TENNIS.

CHALLENGE.—"SINGLE" AND "DOUBLE" TOURNAMENT.

OPEN to members of any recognised Club or Service. Gentlemen desirous of entering are requested to communicate with the honorary secretaries, Gymkhana, stating the "club," "ship," "regiment," or "service," they wish and are qualified to represent.

Entrance for singles, Rs. 3.
Entrance for doubles, Rs. 6 per each pair.
Entries to close on 23rd February, 1886.
M. C. C. Rules.—No "vantage" games.
The best of three setts.
To be played on gravel courts.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Thursday, the 28th inst., Mr. C. E. Fox, vice-president, in the chair. There were also present the Hon. K. T. Telang, Prof. M. Macmillan, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs J. Westlake, Rowji Bhowanrao Panghay, Rao Bahadur Mahadeva W. Barve, Dr. H. Cook, and Dr. Peterson, honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Professor Peterson read a paper on a new Sanskrit anthology by one Jalhana, which has recently come into his hands. The present copy of the book is incomplete, and Mr. Peterson confined himself to to one or two moot points in Sanskrit Chronology suggested or illustrated by what he had found in it. The book adds a good many additional verses by Rajasekhara, dealing with famous poets, to those already known. According to one of these Kumaradas, who is quoted by Patanjali in his Mahabhashya, wrote a poem called Janaki-harana, when Kalidasa's Raghuvansa was already in existence If Patanjali's date is to be taken as fixed for the middle of the second century before Christ, then in so far as this date is considered worthy of credit, in so far is cause shown for putting Kalidasa, as well as Kumaradasa, at a date anterior to that.

The writer of these verses has been generally identified with the author of certain well-known dramas, but the question of his date has been recently a matter of controvesy. Max Muller has put him in the fourteenth century (A. D.) Buhler put ; him between 900 & 950 A.D. He is is however quoted by Kshirasvamin (750 A. D.) and it has recently been determined by inscriptions,)according to a statement kindly communicated by Mr. J.F. Fleet, that King Mahendrapala, who was his pupil, was reigning in 761 A. D. The dramatist Rajasekhara must therefore be put in the middle of the eighth century and must be distinguished from the author of the verses in the anthologies. This diminishes, but does not destroy the importance of the statements made in these verses. A striking example of the obstacle to progress which may result from a rash incredulity in these studies is to be found in the fact, which has recently come under the writer's notice in preparing an edition of the Hitopdesha, that a verse at the end of that book, which the well-known scholar Wilhelm Von Schiegel rejected as an "impudent and almost intolerable interpolation" really contains) and has naturally concealed for sixty years), the name of the author of that famous compilation of stores.

A list of books presented to the Society was laid on the table and thanks voted to the donors.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Society :—Mr. John Warden, Mr. Rowji Bhawanrao Panghay, B. A., Mr. A. A. de S. C. Continho, and Mr. H. M. Batty, C. S.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 28.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

FRAUD IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATION.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* KHUSHALBHAI SHUNKARBHAI.

AT a Court of Sessions held at Kaira in December last, the prisoner, a young man, was charged before Mr. A Shewan, Joint Sessions Judge, with forgery of a certificate, with intent to cheat ; with using as genuine a forged document, &c., and was, on conviction, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. He now petitioned the High Court to send for the record and proceedings and reverse the conviction. Rao Saheb Wasudeo Kirtikar appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case are these. The prisoner was a candidate for employment in the public service under the Collector of Kaira. By Government order it was essential to his admission that he should pass the public service examination and obtain a certificate. It was charged against him that he passed the examination of 1883, for the Kaira district, obtaining 197 marks ; that he knew that, with so small a number, he would have little chance of getting a place ; that he accordingly altered the details and total of his certificate so as to make the latter 297 ; and that he presented the certificate so altered to the Collector of the Kaira District, who thereupon registered his name in his register of candidates for employment, and eventually gave him temporary places as acting talati and carkoon. Some time after, the Collector, on information received, sent for the prisoner, and asked him to produce his certificate. It was charged that he produced the altered one he had previously given or sent to the Collector. There was no evidence that the prisoner altered the certificate, that could, the Session Judge said, only be inferred from the circumstances of the case. The question was whether he knew the certificate was altered when he presented it, for, if he did, there was only one explanation of his presenting it, and that was that he had altered it with a view to getting a place under Government. That the certificate had been cleverly altered was clear on the face of it. The alterations of the totals were pretty well done, and might escape the attention of an officer who had no reason to inspect the document closely, but careful examination showed that the totals of 72,130 and 297 had been written in after certain erasures had been made. The prisoner did not know English, it was true, but he must have known from the publication at the high school that he had made only 197 marks ; and that in the certificate he presented the total was 297. It was for him to show how it became altered to what it now was ; and how he came to present it in its altered condition. No explanation was attempted on his behalf, and the only one conceivable was that advanced by the prosecution, namely, that he altered it in order to increase his chance of getting his name registered for employment by the Collector, who, it appeared, never registered the name of any candidate who had made less than 200 marks. An appeal *ad miseri cordiam* had been made to the Sessions Judge by the prisoner's pleader, who asked the court to regard the office as a boyish one, and to be lightly dealt with. Mr. Shewan said he was disposed to give every consideration to the prisoner's youth, but he could not but regard his offence as a very deliberate and daring one ; not only that, but there was an element of meanness in it. He kept a better man than himself out of the Government service. Concurring with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

Their Lordships, looking to the circumstances of the case and the grounds urged in the accused's petition, declined to interfere. The petition was rejected.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* HARI TUKARAM SIKRE.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the accused by Mr. G. Druitt, acting Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, on conviction of a charge of murder. Mr. Narayen Ganesh appeared for the accused ; and the acting Government Pleader for the Crown. At a court of Sessions held before Mr. Druitt last month, the accused and another were charged with murder in causing the death of Baji Mallu. In October, the dead body of the deceased was found in a well which was not in use ; and the upper part of it was tied up in a blanket, inside which, on the front of the body, were found three large stones. The case for the prosecution was that, on a Saturday night, the deceased was left in a field to watch the sowing implements and barrows ; and the first prisoner and Sakharam Hari took him his supper. The three then lay down in the field. After some time, the first prisoner awoke Sakharam and called on him to help him in killing the deceased as he lay asleep. On Sakharam refusing, the first prisoner took up a large stone, and threw it twice on to the deceased's body and once on his head. Deceased was killed on the spot, and the first prisoner having tied him up in his blanket, Sakharam put the dead body on his (prisoner's) back, and he took it away. Early the following morning, the first prisoner was observed carrying a burden in the direction of a neighbouring village. The same morning he called upon the deceased's wife and told her he had killed her husband ; and threatened to kill her too if she told any one. The motive for the crime was stated to be that the first prisoner had an intrigue with the deceased's wife. The only direct evidence for the prosecution was the evidence of the accomplice Sakharam Hari, and he was committed for trial with the first prisoner, but was afterwards made Queen's evidence and was granted a pardon. Looking at all the evidence in the case, the Sessions Judge considered that it was worthy of belief ; and he convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal after hearing the prisoner's pleader, were of opinion that the evidence was not satisfactory. The accomplice was disbelieved by the assessors. Assuming that the Sessions Judge had correctly found that the deceased was murdered, the evidence to connect the prisoner with the crime was, in their Lordships' opinion, of the weakest kind. The conviction and sentence were reversed, and the prisoner was ordered to be discharged.

THE PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA

THE following memorial has been adressed to the Secretary of State for India by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed Parliamentary inquiry into the Administration of India:—

The humble memorial of the President, Committee, and members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, sheweth that your memorialists have reason to be- that during the present Session of Parliament, a lieve select Parliamentary Committee will be appointed to enquire into the whole working of the India Act 1858. that is, into the administration of India during the period this country has been directly administered by the Crown. That in so important a matter were the administration of an Empire is brought under trial, and where the progress of the investigation and the verdict to be arrived at will attract the attention of large masses of our native fellow subjects, and where the gravest and most intricate problems of government will have to be considered, and where also the effect of any enquiry must of necessity influence not only the future character of the Indian Administration, but likewise the relations of that administration to the immense populations confided to its care, it is desirable that the enquiry shall be, so far as is possible, judicial in tone, and wholly and indisputably impartial. That while your memorialists admit with readiness the great value of the testimony that may be given before any Select Parliamentary Committee as to the actual practical working of the machinery of Government in this country by Indian officials, who may bring to the giving of such testimony a record of wide experience and eminent service, still the fact that they can bear such witness to labours in which they have borne an honourable share, disqualifies them for the task of taking a direct part in an enquiry into the working of the India Act. Your memorialists would therefore crave leave to represent, that in the constitution of any Select Parliamentary Committee which may be formed, it should be the endeavour of your lorpship if you move for the appointment of such Committee, or whoever may be charged with this most important and responsible duty, to secure that the Committee shall be composed of persons who have had no official connection direct or indirect with the Indian Administration. That there are many subjects affecting the course and character of the administration in India upon which your memorialists would desire to place their views before such a Committee as that herein before alluded to, but they consider the present is not a fitting or proper opportunity for the expression of such views, and do therefore at this time refrain from putting the same on record. Your memorialists accordingly pray your Lordship, that in moving for the appointment of a Select Parliamentary Committee, you will endeavour to secure that the inquiry shall be in the strictest sense impartial and unbiassed ; and with this view, will exclude from the said Committee all persons who may at any time have held office in India, or been connected with its administration, and further, your memorialists would crave that notice be given them of the appointment of such Committee, and time and opportunity afforded them for placing before the said Committee such representations as to the course and character of the administration in India as may be deemed by them to be necessary.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN ON THE HINDOO MARRIAGE QUESTION.

THE Hon. Sir W. Wedderburn, addressing Mr. Malabari on the subject of infant marriage and enforced widowhood, says it must be admitted that in arousing public interest a considerable amount of local ill-feeling has been excited even among those of the Hindus by no means unfriendly to reform. What is now wanted seems to be (1) to allow the ill-feeling to subside, (2) to bring before the Hindu community generally the valuable information which you have collected, and (3) to ascertain what is the actual feeling on these questions and to educate it as far as possible in the right direction. When this enquiry and education has been completed the materials will then exist for going up to the authorities with the required expression of public opinion. The question therefore is, how the above objects can best be obtained. I quite concur with you that the time has come for placing the matter in the hands of the Hindus themselves. There can be no doubt that these questions are of a most delicate kind, affecting as they do the domestic and religious customs of a very conservative race ; so that an outsider, however well intentioned, can hardly by touch them without giving offence of a serious nature. The first step, therefore, now is to get the matter taken up by the leaders of the Hindu community. You have plied the whip and spur with much vigour, and the steed is fairly aroused, but there is a danger of its getting out of hand altogether and going off the right track : what is now wanted is that it should be soothed and even coaxed by a hand and voice with which it is familiar.

When, however, we come to consider who the individuals are who should undertake the duty of inquiry and education, a difficulty arises. It has been suggested that a representative Committee should be formed comprising influential members of all shades of opinion, and that under their authority the information alreadg collected should be published together with a statement showing the point which the discussion has reached. But from what I am told this course appears to be impracticable, because if the statement is to command general confidence, it must be drawn up by a Committee representative of all the most important phases of opinion, and even if such a committee could be formed—perhaps a difficult matter in itself—they would, in all probability, not be able to agree as to the terms of the statement to be published. Another objection is that the Hindu community is so much sub-divided as to caste and locality that the influence of even the best known public men would not, in a social question of this kind, be found effectual beyond their own immediate circle. The best plan sems, therefore, to be to approach each of these caste or local sub-divisions through their own natural leaders, seeking out those among them who are most reasonable and most alive to the evil consequences of the existing customs. In the more advanced groups such leaders would be found without difficulty. In the less advanced it would not be so easy. But in all they would probably be willing to undertake the duty in preference to the present method under which their social system is attacked from outside, so that even the London *Times* discredits the whole Hindu community on account of its social short-comings. If they will themselves undertake the duty such attacks will naturally cease, and the progress, if slow, will be sure. To furnish materials for the work a selection of your correspondence with the most valuable opinions on each side should be published and translated into the various vernacular languages. It would, I think, be best if this publication could be issued under the authority of Government, but if it has to be done privately I shall be happy to contribute towards the expense.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JANUARY 31.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 291, 320 & 324.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Mid winter. Hymns 290. Anthem—Brightest and best. Magnificat et Nunc Dimittis—Clark Whitfield. Anthem.—"O come let us Worship."—Mendelssohn.
Tuesday, 2nd Feb.—Purification of St. Mary the Virgin.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Thursday, February 4.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily.—Matins at 7 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
The offertories are for the poor fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Services.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion & Sermon. Hymns 36, 285 and 325.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 183, 217 and 27.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 76 and 169.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 272, 182, and 186.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon Hymns 514 and 495.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 158, 51 and 132.
Wednesday, February 3.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general Church expenses.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Grant Road.
8 a.m.—Rev. J. E. Robinson.
6 p.m.—Rev. J. M. Thoburn. D. D.
Dean Lane Hall.
11 a.m.—Rev. J. M. Thoburn, Junior.
6 p.m.—Rev. D. Osborne.
Mazagon.
11 a.m.—Rev. G. R. Gilder.
6 p.m.—Rev. R. E. Caster.
Seamen's Rest, Princes Dock, 7-30 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 81, 243 and 261.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
4 p.m.—Children's Service
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The Bishop will preach in the evening.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Sermon and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Forbes, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

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£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,680
" 1885 .... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,573 3 9	1878	£4 019,159 14 1
1873	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5 318,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
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NEW BUSINESS DURING 1884:
1,982 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities ; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
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12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
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15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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Manager and Actuary.
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Or any of the Agents in India.

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W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRIC EIGHT ANNAS.
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EPPS'S COCOA.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—

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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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And all the London Wholesale Houses.
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FORT,
BOMBAY.

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A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and pátience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ...	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ...	,, 50
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Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes etc. etc. Ships' Chronometers, carefully adjusted and repaired.

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ARMY TAILORS,
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Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,
where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84 ; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their ownfamilies, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., *&c.*
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SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT.		PER DOZEN. CASH.
Rs. 61.	SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR ★ MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY.	**Rs. 58.**
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The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

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ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT

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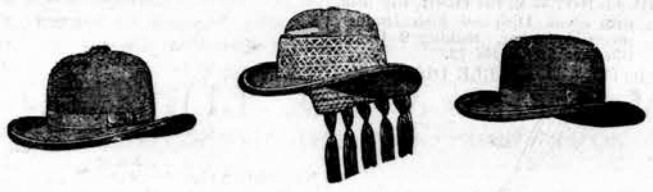
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.



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The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
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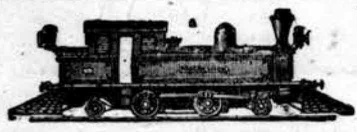

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LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.
For ESTATES,
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Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

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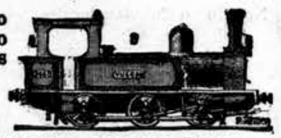

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co London.

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THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Second Batch of Arab Horses and Mares per s. s. "Java" from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c., belonging to well known Dealer JUSSIM FEED.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! VALENTINES!!!

The Attention of the public generally is called to a very Large assortment, just received from London. Such Elegant emblems of love and affection certainly could Not possibly be obtained except at this establishment. The prices being low, they are within the reach of all. In design they have been pronounced to be charming. Now is the time for those wishing to give proof of their Endless affection, to examine the extensive and rich STOCK.

At BOLTON AND COMPANY.

We have a large and varied stock of fancy articles, suitable for presentations to Ladies and Gentlemen on the Valentine day, which are too numerous to detail. Inspection kindly invited.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW,
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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had, in a golden colour, which is specially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is An Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Billious Liver Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price 6s., 11s., and 32s.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY, KEMP & Co., LD. CALCUTTA—Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, and Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS
"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard Is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard
of genuine bears the name
"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

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At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. — MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, REGISTERED TRADE MARK. — EVERY-WHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.
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YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR
INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

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HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS. TRADE MARK.

IN ONE POUND 1/- CANISTERS
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C. I. G."

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SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.
Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.
C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

SPECIALITY FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

NOIRINE,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL THING!

A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

NOIRINE. TRADE MARK.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 4th Sept. 1883.
To the MANAGER of the NOIRINE COMPANY.
"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new." (Signed) H. CLEVELAND.

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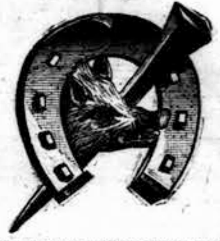
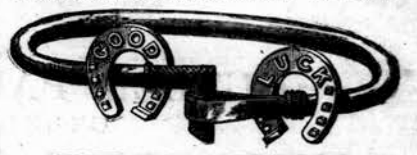
CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

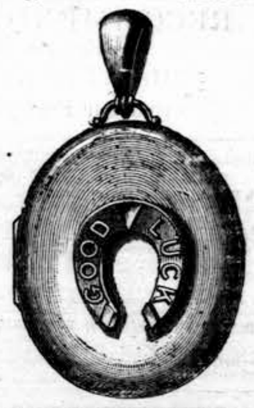
HORSE-SHOE AND GOOD LUCK SILVER JEWELLERY.



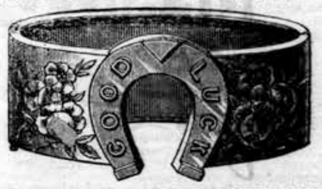
A NEW SILVER SPORTING BROOCH.
Boar's Head, Horse-Shoe, and Nail. Rs. 6 Cash.



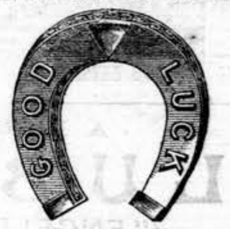
SILVER "GOOD LUCK" BANGLE.
Hunting Crop, and Double Horse-Shoe. Rs. 9 Cash.



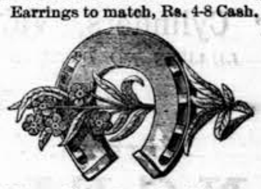
HANDSOME LARGE SILVER "GOOD LUCK" HORSE-SHOE LOCKET. Rs. 15 Cash.



SILVER "GOOD LUCK" HORSE-SHOE BRACELET.
With patent safety snap. Rs. 15 Cash.



SILVER HORSE-SHOE BROOCH. Rs. 6 Cash.
Earrings to match, Rs. 4-8 Cash.



New Gold Horse-Shoe Brooch, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray. This is a remarkably pretty Brooch. Rs. 45 Cash.

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IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

January 22nd, 1886.

CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, ENAMELS AND DURESCOES.

THE SILICATE PAINT Co.
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OF CHARLTON, KENT,

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that they alone are the Makers and Registered Proprietors of the well known CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, CHARLTON WHITE, CHARLTON ENAMEL, DURESCO, &c., and are alone entitled to the use of these names. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons dealing in Paints under any of the said Registered Titles, unless the said Paints are sold by the Silicate Paint Co.'s authority, and marked with their name and Trade Mark as below.

These high class Paints have received eulogistic mention in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (see Ninth Edition, Vol. XIX., page 86).

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
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Agents for the Silicate Paint Co.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

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PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe* to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

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GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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(The Nest Brand),

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND BY HENRY NESTLE.

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CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
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Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

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TRADE MARK.

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Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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LUBRICANT

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For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

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IRON FRAME PIANOS by all the LEADING MAKERS.

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HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

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A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY WITHOUT WEAR FRICTION OR DUST.
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GLASS PAPER
GENUINE EMERY
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London, E.C.

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A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST.
IN 1d. 2d. & 4d. PACKETS — EVERYWHERE
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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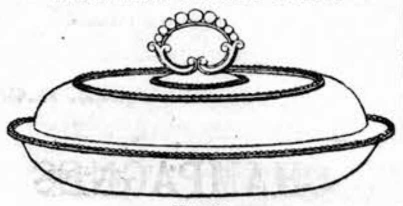
The Real Nickel Silver, introduced upwards of 35 years ago, when strongly Silver-plated, cannot be distinguished from Silver.

WITH ORDINARY USAGE THIS QUALITY WILL WEAR TWENTY YEARS.



No. 5525.

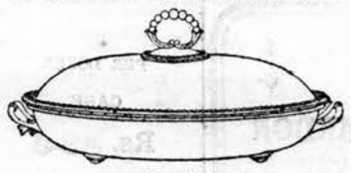
No. 5525—Entree or Corner Dishes. Each Dish with moveable handle forming 2 open Dishes, each set making 8 Dishes when required.

Per pair......Rs. 90 | Per set of four ...Rs. 180

No. 5525—Entree or Corner Dishes, WITH HOT WATER PARTS, consisting of Electro-plated Dish and Cover with moveable handle and warmer, each pair forming at pleasure 6 separate Dishes, each set making 12 Dishes when required.

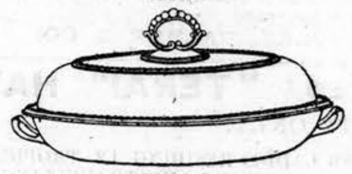
Per pair......Rs. 133 | Per set of four...Rs. 266

BREAKFAST OF BACON DISHES.



No. 5580.

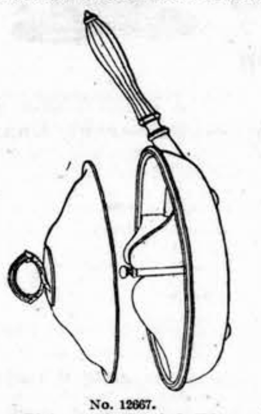
No. 5580—OVAL HOT WATER DISH, 10½ inch, for Chops, Bacon or Fish. Rs. 53.



No. 5520.

No. 5520—OVAL HOT WATER DISH, 10½ inch, with Steak Dish and Fish Drainer, reversible cover, making 2 Dishes when required, Rs. 72.

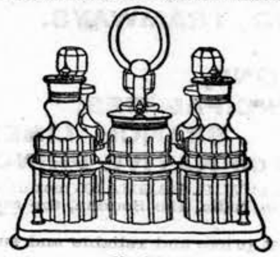
TRIPARTITE VEGETABLE DISHES.



No. 12667.

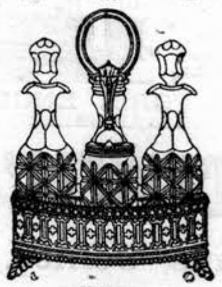
No. 12667—Plain with Beaded Edge, moveable Divisions, and Drainer for three kinds of vegetables, loose cover, Hot Water Warmer, and arranged with moveable handle to cover to form a separate Dish at pleasure. Rs. 135.

FULL SIZE DINNER CRUET FRAMES.



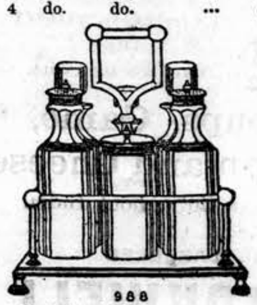
No. 876.

No. 876—6 Cut-glass bottles	...	...Rs. 45
Do. 4 do. do.	...	... „ 36



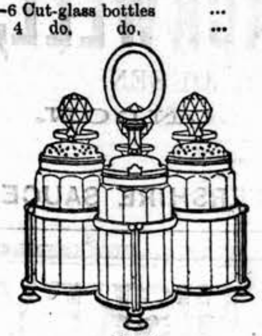
No. 886.

No. 886—6 Cut-glass bottles	...	...Rs. 36
Do. 5 do. do.	...	... „ 32
Do. 4 do. do.	...	... „ 25



988

No. 988—6 Cut-glass bottles	...	...Rs. 70
Do. 4 do. do.	...	... „ 55



No. 979.

No. 979—6 Cut-glass bottles	...	...Rs. 52
Do. 4 do. do.	...	... „ 35

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ELECTRO-PLATED WARE of every description on sale. Illustrated Priced Catalogues forwarded free to Mofussil Constituents on application.

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(ESTABLISHED 1801.)
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c., &c.
AND MAKERS TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

Manufactory:	Indian Branch:	And at
Little Pulteney St.,	Fort,	42, Pall Mall,
London.	**Bombay.**	**London.**

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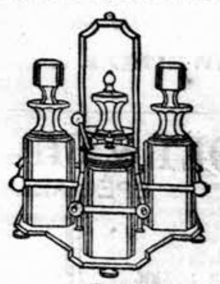
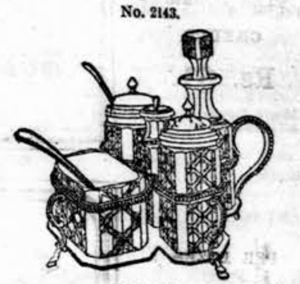
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c., &c.
(ESTABLISHED 1801.)

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

MINIATURE CRUET FRAMES.



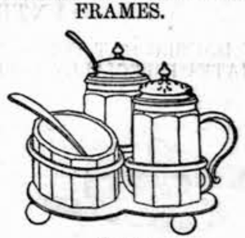
No. 2143.



No. 1963.

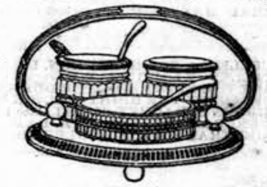
No. 2143—5 Cut-glass bottles ...	...Rs.	35 0
No. 1963—5 Handsome Cut-glass bottles	„	33 0
No. 2144—THE "CLUB" CRUET, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Cayenne and 2 Sauce bottles ...	„	41 0
FIVE-BOTTLE CRUETS, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Cayenne and 2 Sauce bottles ... From Rs. 38 to	„	45 0
No. 2009—FOUR-BOTTLE CRUETS, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper and 2 Sauce bottles... From Rs. 20 to	„	30 0
And a variety of others „ „ 15 to	„	35 0

BREAKFAST OR TIFFIN CRUET FRAMES.



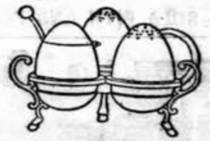
No. 2000.

No. 2000—3 Cut-glass bottles ...	...Rs.	15 8
Do. Upright Handle in centre of frame	... „	17 8



No. 2152.

No. 2152—3 Cut-glass bottles ...	...Rs.	23 0



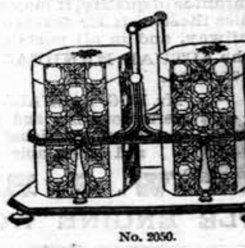
No. 2140.

No. 2140—All metal for Mustard, Pepper and Salt	...Rs.	27 0

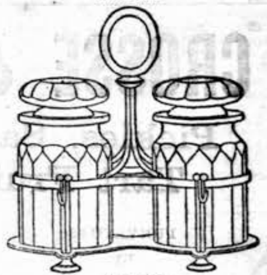
And a large variety of other Cruets in Fancy China, Japanesque, Doulton, Crown Derby and Worcester China, British Oakware, &c., &c. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

TERMS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

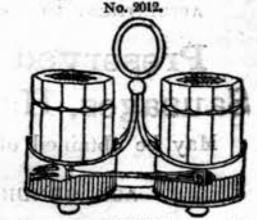
PICKLE OR CHATNI FRAMES,
WITH PLAIN AND RICHLY CUT-GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.



No. 2050.



No. 2012.



No. 10114.

No. 2050—2 Richly Cut-glass stoppd. botts.	Rs. 65
Do. 3 Do. do. do. ...	„ 95
No. 2012—2 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork	„ 34
Do. 3 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork	„ 48
No. 10114—2 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ...	„ 38
Do. 3 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork	„ 58
And a large stock of other Frames 1, 2, 3 and 4 bottles ... ... From Rs. 12 to	„ 100

SAUCE FRAMES.

Sauce Frames to contain four original bottles of Sauce ... ... From Rs. 20 to	„ 38

SAUCE BASKETS.

Handsome Wicker-Work Sauce Baskets to take four original bottles of Sauce. From Rs. 25 to...	„ 36

TERMS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS
TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c. &c.
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

Manufactory:	Indian Branch:	And at
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